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SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

LUYD GARRISON, Editor.

XII.--- NO. 38.

ELIBERATOR te Against Color.-How Removed.

CHAPTER I. [COSCLUBED] BLITORY OF SLAVERY.

discovery had now taken possession

who started to explore one other, or more frequently fell studence and timidity. 11/12, discovered a new world. if the Spaniards, and above all abotion, which was nothing but This was felt as the government of this ment of Ovan-They were, at this slanders. It even appears Casas, the Indians, torlin addition from the This did not prevent v and seeking refuge among quently, Ovando was al luction into the island, tolerated there at first .-Charlevoix, 'an edict of the The native population 1507 fourteen years after va twentieth part of the emedy m and they were obliged to s of Africa, whose destiny rgin soil, all the woes of or this they had a triple caplace, they could perform the Indians, while they could and then the masters could will, for there were no edicts was the case with the In which overruled all who had perished by the cru-

rief and the labor of the by easily replaced. as went on without the cogniopolitan authority; and ships con-uing off from Africa her negroes, upe her Caribs. But in 1517, the roes to the four Flemish noble, ng's household.

privilege to some Genoese. no made use of it, and this of negroes; whereupon John n 1562 in the service of Queen everal ships, by means of which nost frightful crimes on the coast to procure negroes. He brought ed him to continue the infa-

length formed, patents were the commerce in slaves became so on the most moderate calculation We are able by these idea of the numbers of those mise were brought to supply the deficit, ess atrocious, which were employed And it was in the name of relibetter to teach them the gentle , that the first patents were given, a long period, the slave-trade was sten has religion been made the

slaved like the Indian whom he endured a domestic slavery only. till before his eyes as a warning, action of the native islanders. The and interest dictated a gentler

he revolutions which overturn the

eatly in their actual result from ted at their point of departure? It gic of events is more rigorous and hat of men. A principle once admiched into practice, vain is the attempt a it a stopping-point. It must produce nces, by the very nature of things, nent of men once admitted, we the early Roman times with an alal character, and we have seen it pass-is through every degree of cruelty, We are about to follow in like manner colonies, the slavery of the black-its phases till it stops in like manner at its phases till it stops in intelligence to sequence" of denying intelligence to the great revolution which is to acentire regeneration of humanity? We ut let us each strive to erect the comand when all men shall have thoroughly the true principles of liberty, equality when all men shall see in others only iall treat them as such, whatever be er complexion, we shall then see the d reinstatement of men in their rights rapid steps; and it will be a recognirights of the black man only, but of men. Already have apostles of huli comprehension of this holy n.is-selves to the defence of the rights rights so often forgotten in the per-spends his life in toil and suffering the benevolent glance beyond Euher brothers to relieve, and call share the benefits of civilization.

ert that prejudice in the colonies In the first place, it at avery; and in this it resembled in ancients, not yielding 'o it in

judice afterwards attached itself to the the present day, occasioning all the have afflicted and which still afflict the This division is not arbitrary. It flows all condition of things. The first period rejudice commenced at the birth of the existed from the time of the slavery of and was one of the miseries they beto the negroes their successors. This extended with the population, and with stablishments, but it was not of long con-

hat sort of people was the population of the composed, in the early part of colonial of idlers, mutineers, ignorant peasants and ads. Could these people pretend to be of origin than the blacks and the free men of at these colonials. and there, and whom they equalled ertainly not. There were then rethese who were articled for six and thirty were but slaves for that time. Laborers en-every species of vexation from proprietors.

the principle rather that should be called abas soon as it has been admitted that on indi-um his color only, ought to be a slave, the intequence is the denial of intellect to that



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

We find in a regulation of the Martinique Council, dated 2d May, 1666, that they were forbidden to be multinous and insolent, and the inhabitants were allowed to chastise them as hired servants, while the laborers were forbidden to complain of it, or to discontinue their labor on account of it. It was, as discontinue their labor on account of it. It was, as timed to internarry with the women of color; the one may see, but a reminiscence of the contemp then existing in France for the class called villains. Let us follow this first phase in all its devel-

knents. Led by a desire of wealth, the first Europeans who the courty, and Ovando drove from the island, those who would neither marry there, nor bring their European wives. From the alliance of these Europeans with the Indians sprung the Metis.—When the Indian women had disappeared from the face of the isle, the adventurers chose their companions among the negresses. Those whom they married were by that act enfranchised. Others they are no penalting. The children hear of both

lived in concubinage. The children born of both these kinds of union were called alike mulattoes.\*

The condition of the illegitimate children of colr was not determined by law, but the usage was, that the mulattoes who were legitimate should in-herit of their white father. These who were natural nerit or their white lather. Those who were natural children were generally made free, whence the name, Affranchis, which these men of color long bore. When the edict of 1685—the code noir—declared that the mulatto should follow the condition of the mother, it thereby pronounced the son of a slave woman to be a slave; but custom and usage prevailed, and the mulattoes continued to be an ormal words. And she is worthy her descent slave woman to be a slave; but custom and usage prevailed, and the mulattoes continued to be enfranchised. The father who should have dared to brave public opinion by retaining his natural son in slavery, would have been justly disgraced. After this, M. Ducasse, the Governor of the island of Tortuga and the neighboring St. Domingo coast, demanded that this ancient usage should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and that all the mulattoes should be consecrated by law, and then and Brown does not surprise me.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Brother Pillsburu:—I write in the Church of Rome 'The Mornea of Hurlots'. Does she remember that she herself is the eldest daughter of that 'nother?' And she is worthy her descent. She would ride through the land in human blood up to her horse's bridles, all of her own shedding. I have something to say about that Littleton church, and her four vengeful, persecuting priests, so soon as I recover sufficient strength to write. I have just held five or six large public meetings in that place. Their course with Allen and Brown does not surprise me.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

nd they continued to follow the usage.

Meanwhile, the fathers felt that in freeing their some trees, and had thus acquired what was called hatchet-right. These lands were then transferred to their children.

The colored class rapidly augmented, both by alances of the whites with the negro women and by ose of mulattoes with each other. The apprentices who could not, during their period of three years, labor for themselves, as well as the whites who arrived from Europe, by marrying women of color, found a position ready made, and needed only to farm the lands of their wives. There neither did nor could exist, at that epoch, any prejudice against color. The masters had but a very limited number of slaves and were searchy unperior to them in of slaves, and were scarcely asperior to them in education. Society was there what all new society must be. The master and the slave worked together. The master, besides the interest which he had in preserving his slave,—his property, had also that of augmenting his produce. The blacks and the mupreserving his slave,—his property, man also the augmenting his produce. The blacks and the mulattoes became enlightened, and sent their children for france for education. The slaves themselves, in touching the soil of the mother country, became free. We find neither in the laws nor in the customs any trace of prejudices. The master had, as ever, the right of correction, but the law watched that this right should not be exercised except without the suit, and the Eaguires that found us guilty, and our neighbor Bellows, who, in his plea, uttered unbrind and unwarrantable things against us. tree. We find neither in the laws nor in the customs any trace of prejudices. The master had, as ever, the right of correction, but the law watched that this right should not be exercised except within reasonable limits, and a decree of the 10th May, 1671, of the Council of Martinique, condemned a master who had unduly corrected his slave, to the payment of 500 pounds of sugar. If we sometimes find exercising requiring individed by the law itself. find excessive penalties inflicted by the law itself upon the slaves, we should consider that at that epoch, all laws, whether European or colonial, were imprinted with a character of barbarism which they long preserved; and joined to this was the influence which Roman legislation ever has exercised upon the lot of slaves. But the law was always there, to the lot of slaves. But the law was always there, to shield the slave against the cruelty of the master. For example: while an order of the Council of Martinique of the 20th Oct. 1670 broke a licutenant of militia because he vexed his wife and mutilated his negroes, another decree of the same Council, passed the same day, condemned a negro slave to have his leg cut off and fastened to the gallows, as an example, for having killed a young ass.

The edict of 1685, called the code noir. came to crown the measures which had regulated the welfare of the colonies. Its excessive punishments and profusion of stripes contrast singularly with a certain spirit of justice which seems to have presided at its compilation. For instance, the slave of the colonies was made, for incapacity, by this new coke, like the Roman slave in the worst days of servitude. He was declared a thing, could be seized as such, his testimony was inadmissible in a court of justice, he had no right to his own savings, he could not bring an action at law for outrages. he could not bring an action at law for outrages committed against himself, while if he came to blows with a freeman, he might, if it should be deor these exorbitant dispositions, we find others more favorable to him. Neither the husband, the wife, nor their young children could be sold separate, if they were under the power of the same master; entranchisement was favored, the maintenance of the slaves was provided for on their marriage. The masters could appoint them their executors, the guardance of the slaves was provided for on their marriage. The masters could appoint them their executors, the guardance of the slaves was provided for on their marriage. The masters could appoint them their executors, the guardance of the slaves was provided for on their marriage. The masters could appoint them their executors, the guardance of the slaves was provided for on their marriage.

Even in 1700 we find no trace of prejudice in the colonies. There were no distinctions but the one that necessarily exists in every slave country, that between the master and the slave. The manners did not permit any other, and the law was the same did not permit any other, and the law was the same for all freemen. It was impossible that it should have been otherwise. A new state cannot get on with distinctions. Equality reigns. Divisions into castes, prejudices of color, and a thousand other absurdities, disappear, or rather never spring up where exists the mutual need of protection and succor. Often, too, the composition of the first population which flows to distant countries for the founding of colonies, scarcely permits the idea of prejudices. Now we know how the population was formed at the enoch we are considering. There were hardly 400 Now we know how the population was formed at the epoch we are considering. There were hardly 400 inhabitants in the island of St. Doningo when M. D'Ogeron was governor. These 400 planters were, for the most part, the fibbustier or the buccaniers, who, fatigued by their stormy life, and no longer young, had abandoned the poignard of the corsair for the hoe of the laborer. Those who had not actually been pirates, were no better. I ask how, in the bosom of a society composed of such elements, could there exist a prejudice against a class ments, could there exist a prejudice against a class ments, could there exist a prejudice against a class os superior to the other by its wealth, its morals, and its numbers? Under the administration of D'Ogeron and his successors, the population increased considerably, and from 400 in 1665, rose to 1500 in four years. But that introduced no perceptible

years. But that introduced no perceptible of a horse and the female use, or of a mare and an ass. This word, which was a high affront in Spain, was given in contempt to the children born of parents of different religions, as of a Moor and a Spainard It was then applied to illegitimate children, and at length, in the colonies, to the children of a white and a negro.

The light of another day is just dawning upon us. I have arisen from my pallet of straw, or rather of chaff and vermin, to rest my aching bones by pacing my narrow cell. I had been accustomed, before my friends discovered that

I am told we are in a room where two mer murdered, some years since the children of a white and a negro.

tinued to intermarry with the women of color; the European women who were sent thence from the metropolis being neither sufficient in number, nor desirable either for their wealth or their morals.

We pause here, with the first period of colonial ejudice. We have, as a historian, simply present-Led by a desire of wealth, the next curve women, landed on the Antilles, had with them no women, though many of them might have been married in it happened that the anathema was cast upon the Color, black, which still weighs heavily upon it in

[End of chapter I. To be continued.]

SELECTIONS.

From the Herald of Freedom More Imprisonments!

Brother Rogers:—The following speak for them-selves. Publish them. Let our blood-thirsty churches and priests have the benefit of them. Posterity will do ample justice to all concerned. No religion ever

Brother Pillsbury: -- I write in Haverhill jail. -- Brother Erastus Brown and myself were brought was of but little value, and it was important to government that it should be cleared. It was therefore readily granted to those who had first follows:

| Drodler Erastus Brown and myself were brought here for the crime of speaking in meeting in behalf of the slave. We were brought here, as I think, at the instigation of the church under the case of the same of the course of Reverend Isaac R. Worcester, who, as you will re-collect, publicly admonished the people that such speaking 'MUST BE PUT A STOP TO.' But I find no fault. I am better off than those for whom I plead. I am happy, and think I shall be in any situation in

which my enemies may see fit to place me. We were arrested August 30th, with the warrants made out August 16th, by H. A. Bellows, Esq. lawyer, who, you will recollect, afterwards said in our meeting, that no complaint had been made against us. The trial was rather an interesting one. Some of the citizens made very feeling remarks, among whom was our aged friend, John Gile, proprietor of the Granitz House. Friend Edmand Carleton vol-unteered with zeal and fidelity in behalf of human rights. The people of Littleton, with the excep-tion of the church, and a portion of the aristocracy, think it the most disgraceful prosecution that ever was brought in the place, and one that will fix a stain upon all who instigated it, that time cannot

It is growing dark in our cell, and I must close

Yours, in love of truth and humanity,
N. ALLEN.

Haverhil Jail, August 31, 1842.

HAVERHILL JAIL, August 30, 1842. Brother Pillsburg:—I greet you through the bolted doors and grated windows of the county jail, in the beautiful village of Haverbill, in sight of the Court House, where justice is meted out with legal exactness. Brother Allen and myself are confined here for the crime of having opened our mouths, unlikes recent by our Savious, in bablel, of the dumb

ple, for having killed a young ass.

The edict of 1685, called the code noir, came to crown the measures which had regulated the welfare

The sun sets at night, and the stars shun the day, But glory remains, when the light fades away.

slaves was provided for on their marriage. The master could appoint them their executors, the guardians of their children, their sole heirs; and they became free by these acts. Later still, we find an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of an order of council which admits the testimony of a council which admits the testimony of a council which admits the testimony of a council which admits the testimony of the council which admits th order of council which admits the testimony of negroes (except against their masters) in cases where white men's testimony was wanting. The slave who passed over to France became free, and could not be reconsigned to slavery on his return to the colonies. All these wise dispositions have fallen out of use in the colonies, or have been abrogated by positive laws, while the barbarity of those which render the chains of the slave so heavy has been heightened.

Even in 1700 we find no trace of praindice in the that should witness it, when inflicted even upon a brute. While I am now writing, I hear the ponderous door of an adjoining cell grating upon its hinges to admit a poor creature, charged with the crime o murder. Again I hear them preparing another cell for the reception of the wife of this wretched man. She is thought to have been an accomplice with him

in the murder.

We are in a cell with a young man who says he has been confined here more than a year, awaiting his trial, upon the charge of theft, of which he says he is innocent, and I believe he is. He has been in this cell about four months. He says it is a heaven in comparison with the loathsome den underneath, where he was kept eight months. He was removed from that place on account of declining health. It is rather unpleasant to me to hear the low mur-

It is rather unpreasant to the to hear the low mur-muring sound of human voices from distant cells, as they occasionally speak with our room-mate, through a small hole in the huge barred and bolted door, the grated window, or other indirect avenue, through which their scarcely audible voices can be heard, as if in supplication from the lower world.

I seem to hear one kind friend ask, how do you

contrive to spend your time, so as not to have it bur-densome to you? I answer, the day time, while our room is sufficiently lighted, we spend principally in reading and writing. Our evenings, as we are

our own sakes, as on account of the inconvenience and anxiety it must cause our families, (who are the fact that there are more and more, and at this much in need of our assistance) and the remorse it very hour too, who, in the midst of 'good report and must some or or later cause those who sent us here, or stood by and consented to it. As I walk my room in silence, and contemplate the various pendities that professed Christians have caused their fellow-beings to suffer, (for the glory of God, I suppose,) the cruel privations and sufferings that have been inflicted upon the body, for the good of the soul last, come to realize, that one professing christian last, come to realize, that one professing christian pose,) the cruel privations and sufferings that have been inflicted upon the body, for the good of the soul — I am led to exclaim, is this the religion of Jesus? of him who came to teach the forgiveness of injuries, the love of enemics, the undoing of heavy burdens, and the opening of prison doors—of him who said, if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heaveniy Father forgive your trespasses? With the kindest feelings towards my accusers, and an unabated zeal in behalf of the slave,—

I remain your friend,

ERASTUS BROWN.

ERASTUS BROWN.

From the Nantucket Inquirer Voluntary Servitude !

The Inquirer of Aug. 17th, has the following ex-

The Inquirer of Aug. 17th, has the following extract from a Philadelphia paper—viz:

'Returning to Slavery Voluntarily.—Yesterday application was made to Judge Randall of the U.S. Court, at the instance of a black woman, a slave, for a certificate to enable her to return to her master at the South. After the hearing of the testimony of a gentleman who knew her to be a slave, the order or certificate, was granted.

gratification at the decision of the judge. From her statement, it appears she has been at work a long time in this city, and was unable to redize any thing for her labor, and finally came to the conclusion to

When such a case is reported it is generally copied into all the political and commercial, and not unfrequently into what are reputed the religious papers of the country; but with no view, I trust, of trumpeting forth the blessings of slavery. Such meagre reports, however, are calculated to do an inconceivable injury, unless an antidote is occasionally furnished, by a selection of one, from the thought of the light and bitterest dreg in the cup, when we are obliged to look at the dark and revolving sinful career of one who is, metallectually, highly grifted. An evil

It may be that in the above case, the woman 'was gratified at the decision of the Judge.' But I would not have the readers of the Inquirer deceived. Don't let them love the institution of slavery, because the 'Philadelphia American Sentinel' has furnished the article above quoted. Let us first examples the article above quoted the surface and lawless violence, which is now, and has for a long time been so painfully rife in the South subject at another time; at present we have to do particularly with his puelling. cause the 'Philadelphia American Sentinel' has furnished the article above quoted. Let us first examnished the article above quoted. Let us first examine the case a little. We are told 'she had been at work for a long time, in that city, and had been un-able to realize any thing for her labor.' She was then, virtually, in a state of bondage and suffering; and the question arises, how far the promptings of necessity may be endured and resisted? In this and the question are solved and resisted? In this connexion, it must be remembered that the colored people in Pennsylvania, have no privileges. What redress for wrong, then, could this poor, unprotected and penniless female expect in Philadelphia? Why, the colored man has no immunities, no privileges of the Legislature. Mr. Clay was this time the challenger. They exchanged three shots, and both challenger. They exchanged three shots, and both challenger. the colored man has no immunities, no privileges there! James Forten, yes, the respectable, and affluent, and good James Forten, he whose funeral was attended by thousands, and a large proportion of white people, he who fought to establish our 'glorious independence,' as it is called, even he could not, on account of the color of his skin, exercise in the elective franchise! Every colored man in the State is proscribed. Hence we may judge of the slavery of that woman in the christian

The Church and the State alike proscribe the colored citizen. But we are sometimes told that church action has in some places been brought to bear on slavery by the passage of resolutions, condemnatory of the institution. But such resolutions are appreciated, and they will be appreciated, while the churches preserve their present position in relation to the whole subject matter connected with slavery, and the free colored population of our country. There is one general proscription throughout the land. Tell me of a church (and I should regice in knowing of one) where there is no distinction on account of color—where a respectable colored family can, without opposition, purchase and occupy any seat in the building—where the children are indiscriminately received into the Sabbath school, and where color is, in no way, a consideration, and I promise to respect it for the passage of such a resolution. I submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the consideration of every distinct the submit this view to the condensation of the rest affaitus monomaniac, John Randolph.—

They mext affa The Church and the State alike proscribe the col-

I have been here, I learn that the bed is not a place of rest, but of sleep only—and we retire to it, for that even, rather from the force of habit, than for the awaited her. She was defrauded of her hard earnings, and she became discouraged; and if every mother fords.

I regret our confinement here, not so much for cord which bound her to her little ones, there are appropriate to return where who can estimate it; and I rejude in

distinguished statesmen—men high in authority are willing to plead for those who have no power of their own.' Yes, there are a few voices heard in the halls of legislation for these, and the friends of free dom and of man are encouraged and cheered on dom and or man are encouraged ward by the far-sounding voices and thrilling elo-quence of such men as John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings. These men are an honor to

the country.

Slavery will come to an end, and, I trust, peace certificate to enable her to return to her master at her South. After the hearing of the testimony of a certificate was granted.

She was very anxious to return, and expressed much graffication at the decision of the index. From her the state of the index of the in

> From the American Citizen. Henry Clay's Duels.

ineagre reports, however, are calculated to do an inconceivable injury, unless an antidote is occasionally furnished, by a selection of one, from the thousand of cases, which are from time to time reported in the anti-slavery journals, having a bearing directly opposite. I have waited in vain, for some other writer to comment on the above article. Truth requires it should be noticed.

\*Returning to slavery voluntarily,' is an imposing caption, from its extreme novelty. The instances of an opposite character are innumerable. Oh! how many are guided this very night, by the 'rays of the North Star,' in their solitary journey through hunger, and suffering, and peril, that they may escape from their christian task-masters! Cannot the reader, even now, 'in imagination, behold the stricken slave—the chillel personal, fearfully wending his way, after having been seeluded in the thicket or swamp through the day, lest a being, calling himself a man, should be tempted by a 'reward for the wanderer,' to seize him, and hand him to the mercy of those laws, which we are told in high places are so obligatory upon all, that they should be kept inviolate; their anti-christian character, to the contrary, notwithstanding. What an infidel doctrine, and how opposed to the genius of the gospel, as expounded by Jesus Christ and his apostles. They feared not to trample upon man-made institutions of their adi, when they contravened their duty to God, and as they repudiated them in the peaceable and non-resisting spirit of that gospel, they gave an irresistible evidence of the hope which is in them, by the expressive and emphatic appeal, 'Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you, more than unto God, judge ye.'

It may be that in the above case, the woman 'was gratified at the decision of the Judge.' But I would

as in 1805, or thereabouts. He qua relled with Col. Hamilton Daviess, a challenge ensued, and the parties were proceeding to a bloody gratification of their malignant passions, when their friends interfered and prevented the fight. But as ar as the design was concerned, this was as much

challenger. They exchanged three shots, and both were wounded slightly, when the seconds interfered and the parties were 'satisfied.' His biographer, George Prentice, of Louisville, in noticing this event, after some exculpatory remarks, proceed thus:

'Of his personal courage, no one entertains a doubt. It is said of him that the eye with which he meets an opponent in debate, is not more unqualling than that with which he gives back the glance of the city of Philadelphia. Her skin was colored, and fee in single combat. His is a spirit that knows not to every body knows that a stigma is attached to this, throughout the length and breadth of republican whatever may be the character under which that enemy may present himself."

The next affair of the kind of which any record

AGENTS.

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath. NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - N. P. Rogers, Concord ;- Will

NEW-HARPSHIRE.—N. F. Regers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chese, Muford.
Veknost.—John Bement, Foodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—
C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Norton;—
Luther Houtell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—

Luther Boutell, Groton; — W.S. Wilder, Fitchburg; —
Luther Boutell, Groton; — W.S. Wilder, Fitchburg; —
J. T. Everett, Princeton; — J. Church, Springfeld; —
Josiah Hayward, Salem; — John Levy, Love
ell; — Josiah V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity; —
Richard C. French, Fall Eiter; — J. B. Sanderson,
New-Bedford; — J. M. Wilder, Hanover; — Isaac Austin, Nantucket; — Elins Richards, Weymouth; — B. P.
Rice, Worcester; — Wm. C. Stone, Watertoven; — A.
Benrso, Centreville; — Israel Perkins, Lynn; — E. Bird,
Toundon; — B. Freoman, Brewster; — R. F. Walleut,
Dennis — George O. Harmon, Haverhill; — Joseph
Brown, Andover; — Joseph I. Noyes, Geargetown; —
John Clewent, Townsend.
[LT] For a continuation of this list, see the last page
last column.]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 611.

between Mr. Clay and Senator King of Alabama!-Two old men, both near the close of a long life, going out to imbue their palsied hands in each other's blood, to gratify those malignant passions which disgrace the worst states of savage society! And this too in a christian country, and by those men who for their superior intelligence and virtue are selected by the people as their law-makers and executives! Oh! this subject is so black with damning horrors that the mind revolts at the idea of compassing or entertaining it—and we cast it from us as we would turn from the message of our sons, and the violation of from the massacre of our sons, and the violation of our daughters by the hands of wild and imbruted savages. Can civilized Christian society pass by such atrocities as of little consequence?

> Case of the 'Creole.' Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, August 1, 1842. \\
My Lord:—The President has learned with

much regret that you are not empowered by your Government to enter into a formal stipulation for the better security of vessels of the United States, when meeting with disasters in passing between the Uni-ted States and the Bahama islands, and driven, by such disasters into British ports. This is a subject which is deemed to be of great importance, and which cannot, on the present occasion, be over-

Your lordship is aware that several cases have occurred within the last few years which have caused much complaint. In some of these cases compensation has been made by the English Government for the interference of the local authorities with American vessels having slaves on board, by which interference bearing slaves on board, by which interference these slaves were set free. In other cases, such compensation has been refused. It appears to the President to be for the interest of both countries that the recurrence of similar cases in fu-

countries that the recurrence of similar cases in future should be prevented as far as possible.

Your lordship has been acquainted with the case
of the 'Creole, a vessel carried into the port of Nassau last winter by persons who had risen upon the
lawful authority of the vessel, and, in the accomplishment of their purpose, had committed murder
on a person on board.

The opinions which that occurrence gave occasion for the Government to express in regard to the
rights and duties of friendly and civilized maritime
States. placed by Providence near to each other.

States, placed by Providence near to each other, were well considered, and are entertained with entire confidence. The facts in the particular case of the 'Creole' are controverted; positive and officious interference by the colonial authorities to set the slaves free being alleged on one side, and denied on

the other.

It is not my purpose to discuss the difference of opinion as to the evidence in this case, as it at present exists, because the rights of individuals having rendered necessary a more thorough and a judicial investigation of facts and circumstances attending the transaction, such investigation is understood to he now in progress, and its result, when known will the other. be now in progress, and its result, when known, will render me more able than at this moment to present to the British Government a full and accurate view of the whole case. But it is my purpose and my duty, to invite your lordship's attention to the general subject, and your serious consideration of some practical means of giving security to the coasting trade of the United States against unlawful annoyance and interruption along this point of their shore. The Bahama islands approach the coast of Florida within a few leagues, and, with the coast, form a long in a few leagues, and, with the coast, form a long and narrow channel, filled with innumerable small islands and banks of sand, and the navigation difficult and dangerous, not only on these accounts, but from the violence of the winds and the variable nature of the currents. Accidents are of course frequent, and necessity compels vessels of the U.S. in attempting to double Cape Florida, to seek shelter attempting to deduce Cape Florian, to seek shelter in the ports of these islands. Along this passage, the Atlantic States hold intercourse with the States on the Gulf and the Mississippi, and through it the products of the valley of that river (a region of vast extent and boundless fertility) find a main outlet to the sea, in their destination to the markets of the world.

No particular ground of complaint exists as to the treatment which American vessels usually receive in these ports, unless they happ n to have slaves on board; but in cases of that kind, complaints have been made, as already stated, of officious interfer-ence of the colonial authorities with the vessel, for the purpose of changing the condition in which these persons are, by the laws of their own country, and of setting them free.

In the southern States of the Union, slavery ex-

ists by the laws of the States and under the guaran-tee of the Constitution of the United States; and it has existed in them from a period long antecedent to the time when they ceased to be British colories. to the time when they ceased to be British colonies, in this state of things, it will happen that slaves will be often on board coasting vessels as hands, as ser-vants attending the families of their owners, or for the purpose of being carried from port to port. For the security of the rights of their citizens, when vesthe security of the rights of their citizens, when vessels, having persons of this description on board, are
driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlawfulforce, into British ports, the United States propose
the introduction of no new principle into the law of
nations. They require only a faithful and exact observance of the injunctions of that code as understood and practised in modern times.
Your lordship observes that I have spoken only of
American vessels driven into British ports by the
disasters of the seas, or carried in by unlawful force.
I confine my remarks to these cases, because they

I confine my remarks to these cases, because they are the common cases, and because they are the ca-ses which the law of nations most emphatically ex-empt from interference. The maritime law is full of instances of the application of that great and practical rule, which declares that which is the clear result of necessity ought to draw after it no penalty and no hazard. If a ship be driven, by stress of weather, into a prohibited port, or into an open port, with prohibited articles on board, in neither case is any forfeiture incurred. And what may be considered a still stronger case, it has been decided by em-inent English authority, and that decision has received general approbation, that if a vessel be driven by necessity, into a part strictly blockaded, this necessity is good defence, and exempts her from

color is, in no way, a consideration, and I promise to respect it for the passage of such a resolution. I shoult this view to the consideration of every discriminating mind. 'I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say.'

But I may be told that in Massachusetts the colored man is not proscribed, and that our State has been liberal in providing that all kidnapped children shall be rescued at the expense of the State. Yes, I acknowledge it; and posterity, at least, will do justice to George Bradburn, when it recounts his unremitting and persevering efforts, standing along, as he did, on the committee, when he introduced his minority report for the protection and rescue of our kidnapped children, and, by his power and the invincible power of truth, carried it successfully through the Legislature.

I have granted that in every essential point, the Constitution of Massachusetts recognizes the eternal and immutable principles, that 'God is no respect to persons,' but how is that instrument administered by the people? Is there no proscription in Massachusetts recognizes the eternal and immutable principles, that 'God is no respect to persons,' but how is that instrument administered by the people? Is there no proscription in Massachusetts recognizes the eternal and immutable principles, that 'God is no respect to persons,' but how is that instrument administered by the people? Is there no proscription in Massachusetts, on account of color? I thank the constitution of Massachusetts recognizes the eternal and immutable principles, that 'God is no respect to persons,' but how is that instrument administered by the people? Is there no proscription in Massachusetts on account of color? I then yellow the proper is the policy of the proper is the policy of the proper is the policy of the proper is the proper in which Mr. Clay has taken a part more of less conspicuous. The merter of the proper is the proper in which Mr. Clay has taken a part more of less conspicuous tragedy. Although concealed at the time, it now appears that

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If a murder be committed on board of an American vessel, by one of the crew upon another, or upon a passenger, or by a passenger on one of the crew, or another passenger, while such vessel is lying in a port within the jurisdiction of a foreign State or sovereignty, the offence is cognizable and punishable by the proper court of the United States, in the ted on board the vessel on the high seas. The law of England is supposed to be the same.

of England is supposed to be the same.

It is true that the jurisdiction of a nation over a vessel belonging to it, while lying in the port of another, is not necessarily wholly exclusive. We do not so consider or assert it. For any unlawful acts done by her while thus lying in port, and for all contracts entered into while there, by her masters or owners, she and they must doubtless be answerable to the laws of the place. Nor, if her master and crew, while no board in such port, break the peace crew, while on board in such port, break the peace of the community by the commission of crimes, can exemption be claimed for them. But nevertheless, the law of nations, as I have stated it, and the statates of Governments founded on that law, as I have referred to them, show that enlightened nations, in modern times, do clearly hold that the jurisdiction and laws of a nation accompany her ships not only over the high seas, but into ports and harbors, or wheresoever else they may be waterborne, for the general purpose of governing and regulating the rights, duties, and obligations of those on board thereof, and that, to the extent of the exercise of this jurisdiction, they are considered as parts of the territory of the nation herself.

If a vessel be driven by weather into the ports of another nation, it would hardly be alleged by any one, that, by the mere force of such arrival within the waters of the State, the law of that State would so attach to the vessel as to effect existing rights of property between persons on board, whether arising from contract or otherwise. The local law would not operate to make the goods of one man to become the goods of another man. Nor ought it to effect their personal obligations, or existing relations be-tween themselves; nor was it ever supposed to have such effect, until the delicate and exciting question which has caused these interferences in the British islands arose. The local law in these cases dissolves no obligations or relations lawfully entered into or lawfully existing, according to the laws of the ship's country. If it did, intercourse of civilized men between nation and nation must cease. Marriages are frequently celebrated in one country any body ever doubt that marriages are valid all over the civilized world, if valid in the country in which they took place? Did any one ever imagine that local law acted upon such marriages to annihi-late their obligation, if the parties should visit a country in which marriages must be celebrated in

It may be said that in such instances personal relations are founded in contract, and be respected; but that the relation of master and ave is not founded in contract, and therefore is to e respected only by the law of the place which recognizes it. Whoever so reasons, encounters the nuthority of the whole body of public law, from Grotius down; because there are numerous instances in which the law itself presumes or implies contracts; and, prominent among these instances, is the very relation which we are now considering, and which relation is holden by law to draw after it mutuality

of obligation.

Is not the relation between a father and his m children acknowledged, when they go abroad? And on what contract is this founded, but a contract raised by general principles of law, from the relation

of the parties?
Your Lordship will please bear in mind, that the proposition which I am endeavoring to support is, that by the comity of the law of nations, and the practice of modern times, merchant vessels, entering open ports of other nations, for the purpose of trade, are presumed to be allowed to bring with them, and to retain, for their protection and government, the jurisdiction and laws of their own country. All this, I repeat, is presumed to be allowed; because the ports are open, because trade is invited, and be-cause, under these circumstances, such permission or allowance is according to general usage. It is not denied that all this may be refused; and this suggests a distinction, the disregard of which may per haps account for most of the difficulties arising i cases of this sort ; that is to say, the distinction be tween what a State may do if it pleases, and what it is presumed to do, or not to do, in the absence of t pleases, and what any positive declaration of its will. A State might declare that all foreign marriages should be regard-ed as null and void, within its territory; that a for-eign father, arriving with an infant son, should no ger have authority or control over him; that, on longer have authority or control over min; that, on the arrival of a foreign vessel in its ports, all shipping articles, and all indentures of apprenticeship between her crew and her owners or masters, should cease to be binding. These, and many other things equally irrational and absurd, a sovereign State has abtless the power to do. But they are not to be presumed. It is not to be taken for granted, abants, that it is the will of the sovereign State thus to withdraw itself from the circle of civilized nations. It draw itself from the circle of civilized hations. It will be time enough to believe this to be its intention, when it formally announces that intention by appropriate enactments, edicts, or other declarations. In regard to slavery within the British territories, there is a well known and clea will of the sovereign authority; that is to say, there is a well known rule of her law. As to England herself, that law has long existed; and recent acts of Parliament established the same law for the The usual mode of stating the rule English law is, that no sooner does a slave reach the shore of England, than he is free. This is true; but it means no more than that, when within the exclusive jurisdiction of England, he ceases to be a slave, because the law of England positively and notoriously prohibits and forbids the existence of such a relation between man and man. But it does not mean that English authorities, with this rule of English law in their hands, may enter where the jurisdiction of another nation is acknow ledged to exist, and there destroy rights, obligation and interests, lawfully existing under the authority of such other nation. No such construction, and no such effect, can be rightfully given to the British law. It is true that it is expected. law. It is true, that it is competent to the Britis Parliament, by express statute provision, to declare that no foreign jurisdiction of any kind should exist, in or over a vessel, after its arrival voluntarily in her ports. And so she might close all her ports to the ships of all nations. A State may also declare, in the absence of treaty stipulations, that foreigner shall not sue in her courts, nor travel in her territo ries, nor carry away funds or goods received for debts. We need not inquire what would be the condition of a country that should establish such laws, nor in what relation they would leave her to wards the States of the civilized world. Her powe to make such laws is unquestionable; but, in the ab-sence of direct and positive enactments to that efsence of direct and positive enactments to that execution is the opposites of these things exist. While her ports are open to foreign trade, it is to be presumed that she expects foreign ships to enter thom, bringing with them the jurisdiction of the content of of their own Governo ent, and the protection of its laws, to the same extent that her ships, and the ships of other commercial States, carry with them the ju-risdiction of their respective Governments into the open ports of the world; just as it is presumed, while the contrary is not avowed, that strangers may trave

A merchant vessel enters the port of a friendly State, and enjoys while there the protection of her own laws, and is under the jurisdiction of her own Government, not in derogation of the sovereignty of the place, but by the presumed allowance or permis-sion of that sovereignty. This permission or allow-ance is founded on the comity of nations, like the cases which have been mentioned; and comity is part, and a most important and valuable part, of the law of nations, to which all nations are part, of the law of nations, to which all nations are presumed to assent, until they made their dissent known. In the silence of any positive rule, affirming, or denying, or restraining the operations of foreign laws, their tacit adoption is presumed, to the usual extent. It is upon this ground that courts of law expound contracts according to the law of the place in which they are made; and instances almost innumerable exist. In which, by the greateral practice. place in which they are made; and instances almost innumerable exist, in which, by the general practice of civilized countries, the laws of one will be recog-nized and often executed by another. This is the comity of nations; and it is upon this, as its solid asis, that the intercourse of civilized States is main

But, while that which has now been said is under stood to be the voluntary and adopted law of na n cases of the voluntary entry of merchan tions, in cases of the voluntary entry or merchant vessels into the ports of other countries, it is never-theless true, that vessels in such ports, only through an overruling necessity, may place their claim for exemption from interference on still higher princi-

regard by the comity, the courtesy, or, indeed, the common sense of justice of all civilized States. Even in regard to cases of necessity, however, there are things of an unfriendly and offensive character, which yet it may not be easy to say that a nation might not do. For example, a nation might declare her will to be, and make it the law of her dominious, that foreign vessels cast away, on her shores, should be lost to her owners, and subject to the ancient law of wreck. Or a neutral state, while shutting her ports to the armed vessels of bellige-rents, as she has a right to do, might resolve on seix-ing and confiscating vessels of that description which should be driven to take shelter in her har-bors by the violence of the storms of the ocean. But aws of this character, however, within the absolute confidence of Government, could only be passed, if passed at all, under willingness to meet the last reponsibility to which nations are subject.

The presumption is stronger, therefore, in regard to vessels driven into foreign ports by necessity, and seeking only temporary refuge, than in regard to those which enter them voluntarily, and for purposes of trade, that they will not be interfered with; and that, unless they commit, while in port, some act against the laws of the place, they will be permitted gainst the laws of the place, they will be permitted receive supplies, to repair damages, and to depart unmolested.

If, therefore, vessels of the United States, pursuing lawful voyages from port to port, along their own shore, are driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlawful force, into English ports, the Government of the United States cannot consent that the local authorities in those ports shall take advantage of such misfortunes, and enter them, for the purpose of interfering with the condition of persons or things on board, as established by their own laws. If slaves, the property of citizens of the United States, escape into the British territories, it is not expected that they will be restored. In that case, the territothat they will be restored. In that case, the territorial jurisdiction of England will have become exclusive over them, and must decide their conditions But slaves on board of American vessels, lying in Points waters are not within the exclusive jurisdic-British waters, are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of England; or under the exclusive operation of English law; and this founds the broad distinction between the cases. If persons, guilty of crimes in the United States, seek an asylum in the British dominions, they will not be demanded, until provision for such cases be made by treaty; because the giving up of criminals, fugitive from justice, is agreed and understood to be a matter in which every nation regulates its conduct according to its own discretion. It is no breach of comity to refuse such su discre-

On the other hand, vessels of the United States, driven by necessity into British ports, and staying there no longer than such necessity exists, violating no law, nor having intent to violate any law, will claim, and there will be claimed for them, pro and security, freedom from molestation, and from all interference with the character or condition of persons or things on board. In the opinion of the Government of the United States, such vessels so driven, and so detained by necessity in a friendly port, ought to be regarded as still pursuing their original voyage, and turned out of their direct course only by disaster, or by wrongful violence; that they ought to receive all assistance necessary to enable them to resume that direct course; and that interference and molestation by local authorities, where the whole voyage is lawful, both in act and intent, is ground for just and grave complaint. Your Lordship's discernment and large experi

ence in affairs, cannot fail to suggest to you how im-portant it is to merchants and navigators engaged in the coasting trade of a country so large in extent the United States, that they should feel secure as the United States, that they should feel secure against all but the ordinary causes of maritime loss. The possessions of the two Governments closely ap-proach each other. This proximity, which ought to make us friends and good neighbors, may, without proper care and regulation, itself prove a ceaseless

cause of vexation, irritation and disquiet.

If your Lordship has no authority to enter into a stipulation by treaty for the prevention of such occurrences hereafter as have already happened, oc-currences so likely to disturb that peace between the two countries, which it is the object of your Lordship's mission to establish and confirm, you may still be so far acquainted with the sentiments of your Government, as to be able to engage that instructions shall be given to the local authorities in the islands, which shall lead them to regulate their conduct in conformity with the rights of citizens of the United States, and the just expectations of their Government, and in such manner as shall, in future, take away all reasonable ground of complaint. It would be with the most profound regret, that the President should see that, whilst it is now hoped so many other subjects of difference may be harmon ously adjusted, nothing should be done in regard t this dangerous source of future collisions. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you

ordship the assurances of my distinguished consintion. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Lord Ashburton, &c. &c.

## Lord Ashburton to Mr. Webster.

Washington, August 6, 1842.

Sir—You may be well assured that I am duly sensible of the great importance of the subject to which you call my attention in the note which you did me the honor of addressing me on the 1st instant, in which you inform me the President had been pleased to express his regret that I was not that I was not owered by my Government to enter into a forempowered by my Government to enter into a formal stipulation for the better security of vessels of the United States, when meeting with disasters in passing between the United States and the Bahama Islands, and driven by such disasters into British Building for the better security of American vessels driven by accident or carried by force into the

It is, I believe, unnecessary that I should tell you that the case of the Creole was known in London a few days only before my departure. No complaint had at that time been made by Mr. Everett. The subject was not therefore among those which it was the immediate object of my mission to discuss. But, at the same time. I must adout that, from the man.

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The President naces his religious on these views. the immediate object of my mission to discuss. But, at the same time, I must admit that, from the moment I was acquainted with the facts of this case, I was sensible of all its importance, and I should not think myself without power to consider of some admit that the facts of this case, I was sensible of all its importance, and I should not think myself without power to consider of some admit the facts of difficulty, if I could see my way clearly to any satis-factory course, and if I had not arrived at the conclusion, after very anxious consideration, that, for the reasons which I will state, this question had better be treated in London, where it will have a American vessels driven by accident or by violence much better chance of settlement, on terms likely to satisfy the interests of the United States.

The immediate case of the Creole would be easily disposed of; but it involves a class and description of cases which, for the purpose of affording that se-curity you seek for the trade of America through the Bahama channel, brings into consideration questions of law, both national and international, of the highest importance; and, to increase the delicacy and difficulty of the subject, public feeling is sensi tively alive to every thing connected with it. These circumstances bring me to the conviction that, although I really believe that much may be done to meet the wishes of your Government, the means of doing so would be best considered in London, where doing so would be best considered in London, where immediate reference may be had to the highest au-thorities, on every point of delicacy and difficulty that may arise; whatever I might attempt would be more or less under the disadvantage of being bettered by apprehensions of responsibility, and I might thereby be kept within limits which my Government at home might disregard. In other words, I believe you would have a better chance in this settlement in a civilized country in a time of peace, sue in its courts, and bring away their property. ith them than with me. I state this after some im perfect endeavors, by correspondence, to come at satisfactory explanations. If I were in this instance treating of ordinary material interests, I should proceed with more confidence; but, anxious as I un feignedly am, that all questions likely to disturb the future good understanding between us should be averted, I strongly recommend this question of the curity of the Bahama channel being referred for

discussion in London. This opinion is more decidedly confirmed by your very elaborate and important argument on the appli-cation of the general principles of the luw of nations to these subjects-an argument to which your authority necessarily gives great weight, but in which I would not presume to follow you with my own imperfect means. Great'Britain and the United States, covering all the seas of the world with their company to the state of the world with their company. nerce, have the greatest possible interest in main merce, have the greatest possible interest in maintaining sound and pure principles of international law, as well as the practice of reciprocal aid and good offices in all their harbors and possessions.—With respect to the latter, it is satisfactory to know that the discontinue of the good offices in all their harbors and possessions.—With respect to the latter, it is satisfactory to know that the disposition of the respective governments leaves little to be desired, with the single exception of those very delicate and perplexing questions which have recently arisen from the state of slavery; and even these seemed confined, and likely to continue to be confined, to the narrow passage of the Bahama channel. At no other part of the British possessions are American vessels with slaves ever likely to touch there

ples; that is to say, principles held in more sacred regard by the county, the courtesy, or, indeed, the common sense of justice of all civilized States.

mits.

Upon the great general principles affecting this case, we do not differ. You admit that if slaves, the property of American citizens, escape into British territories, it is not expected that they will be restored; and you may be well assured that there is no wish on our part that they should reach our shores, or that British possessions should be used as decoys for the violators of the laws of a friendly neighbor.

When these slaves do reach us, by means, there is no alternative. The prese quire repetition, nor nec remind you that it is exactly the same with the laws of every part of the United States where a state of slavery is not recog-nized; and that the slaves put on shore at Nassau, would be dealt with exactly as would a foreign slave landed under any circumstances whatever at Bos

But what constitutes the being within British dominion, from which these consequences are to fol-low? Is a vessel passing through the Bahama chan-nel, and forced involuntary, either from storm or mu-tiny, into British waters, to be so considered? What power have the authorities of those islands to take results the second seco you have advanced some propositions which rath surprise and startle me, I do not pretend to judge them: but what is very clear, is, ples are involved in a discussion which it wo become me lightly to enter upon; and I am co ed by this consideration in wishing that the subject be referred to where it will be perfectly weighed and

examined.

It behooves the authorities of our two government well to guard themselves against establishing by their diplomatic intercourse false precedents and principles, and that they do not, for the purpose of meeting a passing difficulty, set examples which may hereafter mislead the world.

It is not intended on this occasion to consider detail the particular instances which have given rise to these discussions. They have already been stated and explained. Our object is rather to look to the means of future prevention of such occurrences.— That this may be obtained, I have little doubt, although we may not be able immediately to agree on the precise stipulations of a treaty. On the part of Great Britain, there are certain great principles too leeply rooted in the consciences and sympathies of the people for any minister to be able to overlook; and any engagement I might make in opposition to them would be instantly disavowed; but at the same time that we maintain our own laws within our own territories, we are bound to respect those of our neighbors, and to listen to every possible suggestion of means of averting from them every annoyance and injury. I have great confidence that this may be effectually done in the present instance; but the case to be met and remedied is new, and must not be too hastily dealt with. You may, however, be assured that measures so important for the preserva-tion of friendly intercourse between the two countries shall not be neglected.

In the meantime, I can engage that instruction shall be given to the Governors of Her Majesty's col-onies on the southern borders of the United States to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wish of their government to maintain good neigh-borhood, and that there shall be no officious interference with American vessels driven by accident or violence into those ports. The laws and duties hospitality shall be executed, and these seem neither to require nor to justify any further inquisi-tion into the state of persons or things on board of vessels so situated, than may be indispensable to en-force the observance of the municipal law of the colony and the proper regulation of its harbors and

A strict and careful attention to these rules, applied in good faith to all transactions as they arise, ope and believe, without any abandonment of great general principles, lead to the avoidance of any excitement or agitation on this very sensitive subject of slavery, and, consequently, of those irrita-ting feelings which may have a tendency to bring into peril all the great interests connected with the mintenance of peace. I further trust that friendly sentiments, and a con

viction of the importance of cherishing them, will, on all occasions, lead the two countries to consider favorably any further arrangements which may be judged necessary for the reciprocal protection of their

iterests.

I hope, sir, that this explanation on this very im portant subject will be satisfactory to the President, portant subject will be satisfactory to the President, and that he will see in it no diminution of that earnest desire which you have been pleased to recognize in me, to perform my work of reconciliation and friendship; but that he will rather perceive in my suggestion, in this particular instance, that it is made with a well-founded hope of thereby better obtaining the object we have in view.

I beg leave to renew to you, sir, the assurance of

ASHRURTON.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. &c. &c.

Mr. Webster to Lord Ashburton. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 8, 1842.

My Loan: -I have the honor to acknowledge British West India ports.

own laws with careful attention to the wish of their into those ports. That the laws and duties of hos pitality shall be executed, and that these seem nei their to require nor to justify any further inquisition into the state of persons or things on board of ves-sels so situated, than may be indispensable to enforce the observance of the municipal law of the col-ony, and the proper regulations of its harbors and waters. He indulges the hope, nevertheless, that, actuated by a just sense of what is due to the mu tual interests of the two countries, and the mainten-ance of a permanent peace between them, her Majesty's Government will not fail to see the imp tance of removing, by such further stipulations, treaty or otherwise, as may be found to be necess ry, all cause of complaint connected with this sub-

I have the honor to be, with high consideration your lordship's obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER. To LORD ASHBURTON, &c., &c.

Stenling Negroes - The Missouri Sentinel, in marking upon the number of negro slaves stolen, says there is a secret combination, extending from the east bank of the Mississippi through Illinois, to Michigan, by means of which slaves are transported, clandestineby means of which slaves are transported, clandest ly, to any place whither they desire to go.

Yesterday afternoon a colored man, pursued by mob from Broadway, took refuge in the Methodist church in John-street. The mob followed the man into the church, and the congregation was thrown in-to great consternation; some of the ladies fainted, to great consternation; some of the ladies fainted, and all were fearfully alarmed. The pursued succeeded in getting into one of the small rooms and thence out of the window again into the street, where he was cruelly and shamefully beaten by large Irish boys. The poor fellow at last succeeded in obtaining admission into a dwelling in John-street, and about this time Mr. Wintringham, the constable of the Ward, made his appearance, and the mob dispersed The black was accused of striking a boy in Cortlandt street, and this gave rise to the mob.—N. Y. Trans

Death of Thomas Lloyd .-- We understa

[Reported for the Liberator.] Remarks of Rev. Mr. Bradford,

At the Anti-Stavery gathering in Hubbardston, August 19th, 1842.

I cannot help congratulating our female friends apon the appropriateness of the motto on their ban-ner, this day,—Universal Liberty. Universal Liber-ty! Noble and sublime words!—words that we see y! Noble and sublime words!—words that we see written on all things but one; words that God has written, with his finger, on all his works; on these. towering pines, as they spring up in such giant strength and beauty from the ground; on the wings of the bird, as it cleaves the free unfettered air; on the brow of the joyous river, as it leaps from the mountain's lap, like a child glad to escape from his mother's arms, and sport his active limbs in the meadow below; in every blade of grass beneath your feet; in old ocean's yet untarnished youth, of which the poet says,

Man writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow; And again.

. Man marks the earth with ruin ; his control Stops with the shore.

Does not the case of the Creole afford some illus tration of the truth of the last remark?) And, last not least, he has written them on the soul of man, when God 'made him a little lower than the angels and crowned him with glory and honor.' But, alas! alas! man being in honor, did not abide. His first act after his fall was, from envy of his brother's superiority, to murder him. One of his last was, from cupidity and contempt of his imagined inferiority, to go and tear him from his home and friends, drag to go and tear min from its noise and recent and the make a slave of them over the long reductant brine, make a slave of them, and doom him to irremediable bondage. Irrenote that I had taken the liberty to apply to him, on with the horns of that unmerciful creating. mediable, did I say? No, I retract the Thanks be to God, and the efforts, under God, of my friend at my left, (Mr. Garrison,) that word is no nger indissolubly connected with his fate. Thus by man came death;' but 'by man came also the surrection from the dead.' The world is beginresurrection from the dead.' ning to awake out of its long lethargy upon this all-important subject. The friends of God and man are rallying to reburnish the tarnished name of Liberty, and give it a more extensive meaning than it ha yet received from the beginning of the world until now; aye, to bring out all ils meaning, and call it Universal Liberty. Christ is already come call it Universal Liberty. Christ is already come to judgment upon this guilty and groaning nation. A new agency is in the field—a long, neglected, overlooked, but all-important, next to omnipotent, ally. What may we not expect from the kindred feeling and enthusiasm of emancipated woman? By woman, also, may we not then say, has come the resurrection from the dead? If she had a share in the transgression, she has had a noble share in the regeneration. She stood by the cross of the in the regeneration. mankind, when all others, when men when chosen and favored disciples forsook him and

Not she with traitorous kiss the Saviour stung; Not she denied him with unholy tongue; But when apostles shrunk, did danger brave, Last at his cross, and earliest at his grave.'

And how nobly since has she borne that cross And how nooly since has she borne that cross, and helped to achieve its triumphs! It was she, my friends, that, by her innumerable and persevering petitions and prayers, finally brought about (as the wisest statesmen have confessed) that glorious emancipation in the British West Indies, whose anniversary we now celebrate. It was she in our own country and metropolis—yes, it was my friend at my left, and his '56 silly women,' that in a truer sense, because in a more perfect and thorough manner than even James Otis, or Samuel Adams, may be than even James Otis, or Samuel Adams, may be said to have rocked the cradle of American Liberty, till, we trust, it shall yet produce such a rocking of the moral elements as shall rock against the sides of the Rocky mountains, and even mingle with the murmur of the waves of the Pacific. It is, in short, was editor of the \*Plain Speaker.' How he obtained to the waves of the Pacific. my friends, to the influence of a woman, principally,
—one of your own happy number (did not delicacy
almost forbid me to mention it.) that this large and glorious meeting now owes its origin and exisence. It is she, whose indefatigable and triumphant spirit has been the life of the anti-slavery enterprise in formation of all who would shut a meeting-house this town—who, for nine long years, has supported it with her pen, her voice, and the music of her song, and is now the helper of its joy. With such ouragements, such assistances, the assistance of shall despair or despond! cause of God and man shall yet prevail, and all the inhabitants of our land, and of the world, without distinction of caste or color, sect or party, shall yet rejoice in the blessings of *Universal* Liberty, and Christ-like emancipation?

## Candid Confessions.

E. W. Goodwin, editor of the Albany ' Tocsin,' ha nimity highly honorable to him as a Liberty Party man. We give a portion of it:

I have seen very few of our real friends here. so we lose him to the New-York field. to boson. So we lose that is not here now; he is gone down East' to attend a Liberty Convention in Maine. I had the pleasure of shaking the than in Maine. I had the pleasure of snaking the hand of Garrison, who 'is at it, and always at it.'—
tation of the priest, came out, and listened an hour fore God and man as human beings, and asset the most cordially tendered me the hospitalities of and a half with unbroken attention, while I attempt filial alliance to God their Father, and their first the state of his house at Cambridge, three miles out, while I rehis house at Cambridge, three miles out, while I re-mained, which but for my business in other parts, I should have accepted. No man watches with more intense interest every movement of the cause of lib-erty, and every thing that is done that may have a tendency for or against it, than Wm. Lloyd Garrison. But there is a wide demarkation between him and the close, some two or three of the church attempted at the religion, government, ministen, cherch but friends of the Liberty Party here; too wide entirely. I see how it is in New-England, and how dust, dudging questions, and evading all the prominent ties in that respect from what it is with as, in the West. Garrison will hold no truce with a pro-slavery church, and our Liberty Party folks here the proslavery church, and our Liberty Party folks here common people, those who always hear the truth gladly; and I have no fears for the success of any good cause, when they are cut loose from their leading me, in the person of my colored brokers at the provider and the victims of the late Philadelphia me, the religion and government that consult as ever, but who will not tolerate the question in good cause, when they are cut loose from their leading me, in the person of my colored brokers at the prominent provider and the victims of the late Philadelphia me, the religion and government that consult are me, the religion are me, and the provide me, and the pr any of their church arrangements—else why I say do they flee to the Liberty Party and support with zeal that cause, while they denounce Garrison in most unmerciful terms?

heard its editor—and its principal supporters referred to as almost the personifications of abolitionism. In-deed it cannot be denied that they are thoroughly support that movement. Verily, it such a state of things is to supercede genuine abolition, I cannot marvel, at Garrison's opposition. But as it is now in New-England, it is not difficult for one coming from New-York, where Liberty Party has had no such effect, to see that each belligerant occupies an extreme and ministers, as such, and it would seem without qualifications; and the clergy on the other hand deouncing him as an infidel; and entirely excluding action against the sin of slavery from the In my opinion it was a sad error in novement identical with abolitionism; or in any After all, I incline to believe our Ohio friends have it about right. Liberty Party appeals to the selfish principle, as other parties do, and men MAY be Libering. Abolitionism appeals to the religious principle, and while I believe that the true interests of the slave require every voling abolitionist to unite with the Liberty Party, set I, by no means admit Liberty Party is identical with or should suppressed a shall represent the residence. Party is identical with, or should supercede aboli-tionism proper. This ought to go on, wielding the churches, until the churches are purified both of slaveholding and the pro-slavery spirit. Oh how convenient now, for the proud pro-slavery, negro despising, negro-pew-erecting churches, to roll off responsibility, and just assent to the Liberty Party. Alaa, that a sin, a gross sin, should thus be disposed of, for the sake of the peace of the Church! Peace indeed:—but it is the peace where 'Christ has not spoken peace.' It is peace with man-stealers to keep them in the church!—it is a peace purchased by bartering away the Saviour fo

leaves the slaves just where the priest and Levite

COMMUNICATIONS.

Anti-Stavery and Priesteraft. HANOVER, (Mass.) Sept. 12th, 1842.

FRIEND GARRISON-Believing the relation of facts, having a tendency to reveal the hypocrisy and proslavery spirit of professed ministers of Christ, (and especially that class of them who pretend to be abolionists,) ever has been, and ever will be, instrument in the noble work of overthrowing the foul system of American slavery, I would respectfully ask the use of your columns, for this purpose.

For the last nine or ten weeks, I have been absent

from my family, on an anti-slavery campaign in the counties of Bristol and Plymouth. Being at South sell styles me 'a fallen Methodia. Marshfield, and wishing to lecture at Hanover, I in-Marshfield, and wishing to lecture at Hanover, I in-quired of our friend Nathaniel H. Whiting, who I pured of our triend Mathanier II. ould call upon to assist me in procuring a place to a matter of disgrace, I think it for more d speak on the subject of my mission. He advised me a man's character, if he remains a ro to call upon Mr. John Curtis, as he was a friend to of a pro-slavery church, than it is to be. to call upon Mr. John Curtis, as he was a friend to the cause of freedom. I accordingly wrote a short for the information of Mr. Russell, I will note to Mr. Curtis, stating my object, and also desir. finding the Methodist church was deing him to have the notice read in the religious meetings on the Sabbath. On arriving at Hanover, I found that the meeting house had been refused, and a more importance than the cause of ho found that the meeting-house had been retused, and a notice of my lecture denied a reading, on the ground truth, I voluntarily withdrew from the that I was an infidel! I think your readers will be Methodists, with all their income somewhat amused, when they learn the evidence on members to withdraw at pleasure, if the which I have been convicted of the charge of infideli. against their character. But almost ty. Being an entire stranger to Mr. Curtis, and think. while they are ready to resort to almost ing, on that account, he might feel somewhat reluctant to make an appointment for me, I stated in my the recommendation of N. H. Whiting, of South Marshfield. But, lo ! for thus making use of the name of one, who, to say the least, has rendered no small and all who support it, though they may put service to the cause of human liberty, the Rev. Thom- followers and ministers of Christ, as Conant, a Baptist clergyman in Hanover, and a professed abolitionist, pronounces me an infidel, and uses his clerical influence to close the public ear when I wish to plead the cause of two millions and a half of God's down-trodden children, whose sufferings and sorrows can never be fully known till the tongue of eternity shall poclaim them in the ear of a startled universe, and to the terror and condemnation of those canting hypocrites, who can take upon their lips the sacred professions of Christianity and anti-slavery, and then exert their influence to hush the voice of remonstrance against the crime of man-stealing and murder. The Congregational meeting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Duncan preaches, was also refused, by two of his deacons, on the same ground as was the Baptist. Verily, the name of N. H. Whiting has great power!

But N. II. Whiting is not the only name which causes a lying priesthood to tremble, and professing christians to howl in agony. I called on Rev. Mr. Conant to explain why I had made use of friend Whiting's name, in my note to Mr. Curtis; and I found that the name of Wm. Lloyd Garrison served equally with that of N. II. Whiting to frighten his reverence; for he said he did not know but I might be a Garrisonite, and he thought he could do a great deal for the cause of the slave, by using his influence against the efforts of all such men. He declared that his church was anti-slavery; in proof of which, he read a string of resolutions, adopted by the association to which his church belonged. These resolutions were good enough, in themselves, but Mr. Conant has no idea of living out the doctrines of anti-slavery. If he was editor of the 'Plain Speaker.' How he obtained this news, I could hardly ascertain; but it seemed that some person thought that the name of the editor of the Plain Speaker, as near as he could recollect, against a man for editing an unpopular paper, I wish to state, that my abilities would never enable me to edit the Plain Speaker, or any other journal. I never and man, and emancipated woman, who spair or despond! Who shall doubt that the numbers. The clergy are as afraid of plain speakpositions on the subject of slavery. Mr. C. produced an extract from an article in the Plain Speaker, which ing, as they are of plain dealing, with regard to their he had taken pains to copy in writing.

I found one individual, this morning, in the town of Abington, who said that you had sinned against recently made a tour to New-England. A late number the Holy Ghost. The logic he used to prove you of his paper contains a letter from him, dated in this guilty was, that you had spoken against revivals; and whites drive them from their churches, and the city, which evinces a degree of candor and magna- revivals were the work of the Holy Ghost; consequently, you had sinned against it, and could never e forgiven in this world, or that which is to come.

Mr. Conant did not succeed in preventing me from being heard, by a few at least. A school-house in the cently; a crime in them to own property; adm neighborhood was opened, and Mr. Curtis mounted ed to show the fallacy and wickedness of the objectalliance to men as equal brethren. All this tions which the church and clergy brought forward land of Penn-in the city of Philadelphia! as an excuse for not uniting with the abolitionists in Dear brother, my heart aches. I am become the work of abolishing slavery. I have had another gro. I feel, think, speak, and write as an about meeting this evening, at the house of Mr. Hanson. At the close, some two or three of the church attempted at the religion, government, ministers, chi dust, dodging questions, and evading all the promitihe story of the negro's wrongs. There bed ers, and will listen for themselves. It was somewhat HELL. Christian churches! Christian mis amusing to hear how these men, having a common God save Humanity from the stones, bricklet object in view, differed in their defence of that object chains, fetters, auction stands, whips, blood One specimen I will give. One man said, in his de- and rifles of such clutches and ministers! Go I do not mean to endorse all that Mr. Garrison has said and done aside from his abolitionism, by any means: yet on the bare question of measures I think the two parties have made the breach too wide.

The Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal is the church. I replied, that the classes of men which he had not support to the church. I replied, that the classes of men which he had not support to the church. organ of New-England Methodism. If this be a fair had mentioned were ready to mob the abolitionists for ple of Methodist abolition, I think it somewhat assailing the church. Another individual admitted owered from its former elevation: and yet I have abolitionists, and not because we assailed the church Yet both of these men stoutly declared the church was Liberty Party men, and some of them pay largely to support that movement. Verily, if such a state of church has never been mobbed for its anti-slavery olition, I cannot character, for it has no such character by which to en cite the rubble.

I have good reasons to believe that the Rev. Mr. C. not being satisfied with trying to prevent the peopoint. Garrison appears to be battling at the church ple from hearing me in his own parish, made a visit to and ministers, as such, and it would seem without Abington, and attempted to operate against my being Abington, and attempted to operate against my being heard in that place. It is a fact that after the after the third after the second in that place. It is a fact that after the second in that place. It is a fact that after the second in the heard in that place. It is a fact that, after his visit, abjection was made to my having the meeting-house. But if he was thus guilty, he did not accomplish his our friends, ever to have made the Liberty Party object; for the meeting-house was opened, and a much larger audience attended than I could have anticipated, and patiently listened while I attempted to defend the abolitionists from the charge of infidelity, and to prove that the church and clergy had uttered y Party men, and be no abolitionists, strictly speak. that mad dog cry, that they might bewilder the peo

religious, instead of the selfish principle. Christians should demand that its claims be responded to in the assisted me in getting the Universalist meeting-house. I also had the assistance and co-operation of the Rev Mr. Dyer, the officiating clergyman. The Methodist minister, Rev. Mr. Harlow, did not read the notice of my lecture. Why he omitted it, I do not know.

Friend Sprague has been charged, by some of his Methodist brethren, with trying to destroy the church of Christ; and according to his own statement, has entirely lost his influence among them, because he brought farward a proposition, desiring them to throw left the poor man who fell among thieves. Oh what a view is this of the Christian (?) church of America. And yet this is the true view of it;—and who will deny it?

off the abominable despotism of Methodist Episcopacy, and no longer sustain any institution that is propensity to carry it out. If you will do this. steeped in blood and tears. He, in his old age, will will oblige your subscribers, and probably make his escape from that falling Babylon.

Vous friend and well-wisher, off the abominable despotism of Methodist Episco-

Let no abolitionist be discouraged. gloomy the cause of freedom may appe brighter day soon to dawn on our sight ro-slavery church and clergy ar power to deceive the people. r neighborhood, which I visit, but that one who has seen the sinful positi and is lifting up his voice against it. The infidels,' but many of them have be bers, who have been driven out of irresistible monitions of conscience

N OF THE OT But I have trespassed too long or Still, I beg leave to add, in co last Liberator, I perceive that Rev. Plat slavery visit ficient apoli m and gratefi The procession out one o'clos ent to gain members, will never permit a them without first goading their character · bull ' of excommunication. Yours, for an eternal moral warfare again Seth Sprague Thomas Gree Micah Pool, Minot Thaye Anson Rubbi

State of Things in Philadelphi DEAR BROTHER:

As to the state of feeling in this city colored people, and as to the character of religion, its government, its churches, nagistrates, its humanity, its justice and let the following facts determine. There is not a mechanic's shop in the co

take a colored boy or girl to train to any profession; nor a store that will take a col girl to educate to the mercantile profession omnibus in which colored people can ride: seum, picture gallery, nor library into who persons can be admitted; nor a school is colored parents can put their children as rents do theirs, though the colored people; to support the schools as others are; nor a the city government which any colored hold, or for which he can vote; nor a literar bating society to which he can belong; Bora nor insurance nor rail-road company in whi allowed to be a director or manager; norar nor a fire company to which he can below church in which there is not a negro pew. () I except the meeting houses, shops, slores, &c. formed among the colored people theme there may be a few stores, shops and societie abolitionists, where the rights of the ple, as human beings, are acknowledged. It all the schools, literary, scientific, social, m pecuniary, commercial and agricultural from all the stores, shops and churchesof colored people are excluded-or, if they en must enter as objects of scorn and contempt what have they deno? Is it because they are norant, degraded, brutal, savage? No-for thieves, pickpockets, drunkards, adultered ains of the city are admitted to these priviled the colored people are excluded solelyare BLACK. God inade them black; this tent of their fault; no more.

Then, the whites, having closed against 8 people the avenues to wealth, taunt them poverty; having taxed them to support school shut them against their children, they despihaving taxed them to support the gover stripped them of the right of suffrage and of el to office, the whites would drive them to like them, beat, imprison, shoot and hang then

ages. decent house, to have decent furniture, to dust vote at the polls; a crime to be intelligent, inim ous, thriving, respectable; it is a crime

sulted, outlawed negro. As a scorned negro, us from their licensed, consecrated, ordained and ? erend piracy and murder!!

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.

Cruel Still.

It will be seen by the following, that we wet mature in stating that 'human rights' had restored' on the Boston and Providence, Tausi New Bedford rail-road. That aristocratic co appears, is determined to make itself disgree onspicuous in its inhumanities towards the people, long after other corporations of the kind either from shame or a better motive, ceased This Company may continue to crush Truth and manity under the wheels of their ponderous can and confusion.

NEW-BEDFORD, Sept. 19, 188

WM. LLOYD GARRISON : Sir-In tooking over the columns of your paper noticed at the head of the rail-road advertises the New-Bedford and Taunton Branch Rail-Road words- Human rights restored -which I belief a mistake, and which, if you would alter a would be a credit to your paper, and gratifying ! subscribers here. There is now the same but propensity of the whites carried on as there is be, and, if any thing, it is worse. About a see one of our most respectable colored it wishing to go on the rail-road to the Millerite Ground,' with his daughter, was being thrust loafers' car, or what the conductors call the disch car,' and he very properly left the depot and retail home. This is not a solitary instance of the in-inhumanity of the rail-road directors. I shall deavor to give you a brief statement of facts rela to the treatment of Mr. Richard Johnson,

most respectable of our colored population. I should like to have you place at the head Boston and Providence, Taunton and New Reb rail-road advertisement the following words odious distinction on account of color, and a

Your friend and well-wisher, HARVY HES

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## THE LIBERATOR BOSTON:

By are fast long MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842. There is hard it, but that I find REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN position of the BUTHERS SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO inst it. They ber OF OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVAhave been church

The Editor of the Liberator has gone on an pal to New-Hampshire, which must be applicate for the lack of editorial matter in

plion of the Honorable John Quincy Adams by his Constituents.

tion of this venerable statesman and pa the Atlas) by his constituents of the twelfth District, took place, agreeably to pub-Saturday last, near Weymouth landing, e. The whole proceedings of the day do , slike to the citizens of the District, in just an appreciation of the distinguished heir futhful and honored public servant, worthy object of this anusual mark of es ion of citizens of the District formed, at

link, in the Rev. Mr. Spear's church, in arched from thence to the meeting er. Mr. Perkins, in Braintree. Hon Monton Davis, of Plymouth, presided ing, assisted by the following officers.

they may profes of Abington, ABEL TANK of Wareham G.v. of Hingham,

Vice Presidents.

of Quincy, of Weymouth, nd the pulpit were painted, on white he following inscriptions of welcome to the nder of the rights of petition and the rights Over the palpit; " Let there be light." Wedcome, defender of the right of petition. · Shame on the nation that fosters and institution, which dares assail and would

sacred right of petition. irch was thronged and crowded in every orner, with a dense mass of the intelligence ay of the vicinity. A large number were the neighboring towns-some from quite all anxious to do honor to their intrepid angable public servant. Upon the entrance thems into the church, the whole assembly. ided, rose to welcome him. After a prayer addressed to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. lins, of Brainfree, the President, Mr. Davis, Mr. Adams a brief but excellent, approexpressive welcome, which was cordially mly approved by the assembly. In the hasty to which we are necessarily confined, we can espected to give more than a brief and most author of the welcome of Mr. Davis, on the Mr. Adams's constituents, and of the able, elond most interesting reply of Mr. Adams, occuthe whole did, nearly four hours in their de-We regret the less the imperfectness of our

that we have been kindly promised, by both ndemen, a full sketch of their remarks, as hey can be prepared. Davis commenced, by a happy allusion to the tent from which the constituents of Mr. Admbled to do him honor. They had met quarters of the District-from Plymouth Rock Neponset-to welcome the return of their venresentative from the longest session of Con had attended during the ten years in which been their Representative on the floor of Con-They had assembled not to thank him for his one session merely, but to show to him the ated gratitude for his services, during the me they had been a Congressional District dissure him, that at no time had the value services been more highly appreciated. Mr.

sed against the coltaunt them for the support schools, n, they despise the ust them out of all or their beather berred, with just encomiums, to the course o dams, in reference to the Tariff-bis manly and Trage and of eligibil rous defence of the right of petition, even when, equence of his courage and zeal, his expulsion threatened by the infuriated advocates of urches, and then see He referred with pride and pleasure to the d hang them as s nd merited defeat of this attempt of the South e the defender of the sacred right of petition. vor to disarm the venerable champion of rniture, to dress d aghts of man had yielded to them a triumph of property; a crime intelligent, industri southern chivalry had little to boast.

foes he singly kept at bay ambered his hairs of silvery grey." Davis referred to the value and sacred nature of

min. None could be more ardently attached to the constituents of Mr. Adams-but they could sent to sacrifice to it inalicuable and inestitights. They would never be false, even to that Union, to the spirit of those who framed bey would never consent that the institution of hould be permitted to destroy and alienate

ilizens of the twelfth District had assembled for to the most fearless asserter of the right the most zealous supporter of the cause of in to free labor - and the unvielding opponent lingues of the champions of slavery, in their to procure the annexation of Texas and to mustry in a war with Mexico. Ever at -by day or by night, in youth and in agehow violent the assaults of his opponentser of freedom has never once abandoned his Amid insult and abuse, he has met the fiercest outhern invective. Breasting the mad dashwildest waves-amid the fiercest of the e has nood like a watch-tower of defence.

defituents have met to congratulate him upon return to this, the old town of Braintree, the ace of his father and of himself. Mr. Davis ed to pass a high but deserved eulogium upon ecerices of Mr. Adams's whole life. His life, he said, had been his country's. More a century had been devoted to the public in almost every capacity of usefulness-in in age-at home and abroad. He looked and wonder upon services so vast and so vari-

Mr Davis then alluded, with triumphant vindication line, to the Administration of President Adams ow doubts, said he, the wisdom or the purity Administration 2 (Loud applause.) Under and benignant rule, the prosperity of the peonever injured by experiments upon their in The will of the Executive was never then to negative wise and beneficial enactments ess. The paironage of government was nevemployed to subserve party purposes. The nodern origin. His Administration had no ect in view than the welfare of the people. -going down in glory.

shove is a most imperfect sketch, the audiened with carnest and profound attention and sure only when they testified their sense of stars by audible marks of approbation.

Adams appeared at first so deeply moved by come of Mr. Davis, that it was with difficulty express his thanks for the kind greeting with had been received. The views which Mr d been pleased to take of his services, he said, ch as almost to deprive him of words in which s bimeelf in return. He felt embarrassed, ow not what to say. But the time before as so short, he felt compelled to confine hin. e

to a passing review of his services as their Represent take a stand against the present Executive, when, afsuccessive times, and during the whole of their exist- tion at the same time in the head of the Executive. ence as the Twelfth Congressional District, they had sional District, and during the brief term which still Executive a right to exercise a legislative functionouth District had lost none of their confidence in views. him. He had ever endeavored faithfully to discharge Mr. Adams again dwelt with much force upon the his duty as their Representative—not to his District merely—to the State—to the whole country—as a man the President not only became equivalent in power to to his fellow-men, irrespective of condition or com- the Legislature, but superior to it, thereby virtually

time, agitated the public mind. He referred to the could pass laws, under certain circumstances, withrecent letter of his friend and colleague, Mr. Apple- out his signature. But John Tyler claimed to be ton, in relation to the nullification of South Carolina. above Congress. Mr. A , he said, had lifted but a corner of the curtain, and had permitted but a glance at the monstrous and course of the President on the subject of his 'reason horrible object beneath it. Mr. A. proceeded to read an for signing 'the Apportionment Bill, and his mean extract from Mr. Appleton's letter, in which he refers voto of the supplimentary bill for preventing the diffito South Carolina nullification, and the forty bale theory, as having passed away. Mr. Adams thought Congress. He thought his course had done much to they were not yet extinct. They were in full force increase the danger of those difficulties. This was in the national government, and had been ever since another exercise, in its worst form, of a power the death of President Harrison. He read from the which made the President a monarch, but which not Boston Atlas of that very morning, an extract from even the King of England would dare to use. When the organ of Mr. Calhoun, threatening to nullify the Parliament had in contemplation a law to abridge the

More was to be apprehended, at the present time, than ever, from the spirit of nullification. Nullifica that if it passed he would have to move to Hanover. tion is, at this very moment, the acting President's Mr. A. spoke with strong approbation of the single conscience. Nullification is the origin of all the ve- district clause of the Apportionment Bill. He had toes of John Tyler-especially of that masterpiece of ever regarded that feature as intended by the Consti-Executive reasoning, where he filed with the Depart-ment of State his reasons for signing a bill which plicitly enjoined by it. He then referred to the Pro his conscience disapproved.

him, and to his own professions. His prominent appearance of reason in his favor than John Tyler. characteristics were morel obliquity, duplicity, and double-dealing. No ruler with these feelings-with he could not forbear to speak in explanation to his even a suspicion of insincerity-could ever retain, to constituents. That was the allegation of harshness of any extent, the public confidence, or be trusted by expression toward his assailants. Perhaps it was so either party. Mr. A. reviewed the whole history of the vetoes of the several bank bills, at the bottom of mon feelings of humanity. He was willing to admit which, he urged, was this same spirit of South Carottat he was at times so far carried away by the force lina nullification.

Union-and to the manner in which its independence although not too severe for his assailants to hear. had been recognized. The whole was the result of a There was at least one apology for this, which h settled plan, a long existing conspiracy, begun even hoped all his constituents would bear in mind. All holding States. In evidence of this, he mentioned In evidence of this, he cited the letter of Marshall to

Mr. Adams then proceeded to detail the manner in which the recognition of Texas had been hurried ion. The whole course of our government, in its relations with Texas and Mexico, had been marked, throughout, with the grossest duplicity. The then gave an interesting sketch of the unsuccessful uttempts made any remarks upon any subject, a number of no doubt this had been concerted in the United States.

In evidence of this, he cited the number of young men him with invoking, when he had expressly deprecated, belonging to the United States found in their ranks. an appeal to the Good Mr. A. supposed the case that such an attempt had Another subject he was desirous to explain-

with them. the Judicial Courts. Another appropriation had also nor could be say that, under precisely the same ci been inserted, to repay to the legation at Mexico, the cumstances, he could ever do any differently. expenses of releasing the prisoners of the Santa Fe expension. The House rejected this item, and the petition, and the difficulties which prevented him from Senate concurred in its rejection. Yet, on the 31st of hoping to do any thing in its behalf during the brief last August, fifteen minutes before the adjournment of Congress, a resolution had been introduced, by a Sen-But we have already extended our sketch of Mr. Adator from South Carolina, and hurried through, to deator from South Carolina, and hurried through, to de-fray the expenses of these Santa Fe prisoners. It was sent to the House. He rose in his seat and objected will not long defer his promise to furnish us with a to its passage, but the previous question was shouted in all directions, and the resolution passed, and was signed by the President. All this, in defiance of the must be introduced in the form of a bill. In this manner is every thing done, that relates to Texas, by our

Resolved. That we have always cherished the strongest attachment to the union of these States, and induced him to appear in opposition to the present acting President. Within one week after the death of Harrison, he had heard the subject of his re-election agitated. He saw that it was, even then, apparent that this was the axis upon which his administration would turn. Mr. A then passed in review the principal acts of Tyler, since he has been the acting President—his veto of the several bank bills, in which the respectful mode in which any people can make their respectful mode in which any people can make their tdent—his veto of the several bank bills, in which the nullification dectrine had been the moving cause of wishes and grievances known to the rulers of a naboth—the State rights doctrine of requiring the assent of the Maninistration had no of the States. At the time of the second veto, he had no personal misunderstanding with the acting President. He had been present, in consultation with the other members from Massachusetts, and had advised to the members from Massachusetts, and had advised arbitrary assumption of power, a grievous wrong, in violation of constitutional right: that the Hon. John don't have is a most imperfect sketch, the audical with carnest and profound attention and couly when they testified their sense of sa by audible marks of approbation.

The sum of the victors is one of the State rights doctrine of requiring the assent of the States. At the time of the second veto, he had no personal misunderstanding with the acting President. He had been present, in consultation with the other members from Massachusetts, and had advised arbitrary assumption of power, a grievous wrong, in violation of constitutional right: that the Hon. John Q. Adams, in resisting these encroachments, and nobly and fearlessly contending against them, is ensured in which any people can make their wishes and grievances known to the rulers of a nation, and we cannot degrade ourselves by asking as a favor, that which the greatest despot does not refuse the meanest of his subjects: that the Congress of the United States, in refusing to receive the petitions of our citizens, has been guilty of an unwarrantable and arbitrary assumption of power, that which the greatest despot does not refuse the meanest of his subjects: that the Congress of the United States, in refusing to receive the petitions of our citizens, has been guilty of an unwarrantable and no personal misunderstanding with the acting President. He had been present, in consultation with the denting two relieves the meanest of his subjects: that the Congress of the United States, in refusing to remains the cash with the acting President. He had been present, in consultation with the acting President. He had been present,

the same cause.

tative in Congress. His first impulse was gratitude- ter the veto of the Little Tariff Bill, he had claimed gratitude to God, who had spared him for so many oc- to be part of the Legislative power of the country. asions of grateful pleasure-gratitude to his constitu- He had previously opposed the measures of some o ents—sincere, intense, and swelling with a generous the Cabinet, in their recommendation of the most eximpulse, for all the favors he had received at their travagant appropriations for the army, the navy, and hands. Not the least of these was their recommission of their trust to his hands, during the whole time of their existence as a Congressional District. He had first been a Representative from the District when it ty-five millions for these objects, besides the extraval was the Plymouth District, under the apportionment of 1820. A majority of his present constituents were corps. He had succeeded in his hopes to reduce the of a different generation from those who first elected army and the navy-and he also hoped that, for once, ham to Congress, and were then boys at school. Five they had succeeded in putting two ideas in combina

But when the President claimed to be part of the honored him with their confidence-and, even now, Legislature of the nation-when his advocates and pewhen they had almost ceased to exist as a Congress culiar friends on the floor of Congress claimed for the remained, he was, as it were, but the executor of their when they claimed for him to be a co-ordinate branch last will and testament. He could not be insensible of the Legislature-when he read the fetter of John to the evidence they had afforded him, at the time Tyler to Philadelphia, to the dinner committee on the when the people at large had selected another Chief 4th of July last, he felt compelled to be more unre-Magistrate in preference to him, that the people of the served and open in opposition to such dangerous

plexion.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to a general review of many respects, intended to be subject to the overrumany of the public measures which had, from time to ling power of Congress. It could impeach him. It

Mr. Adams then reviewed, with just censure, the culties anticipated at the coming together of the next privileges of George the Third, he wrote to Pittwhat? that he would veto the measure? No! bu test of Mr. Tyler, in comparing it with that of Gene Mr. Adams then reviewed, with just severity, the treachery of Mr. Tyler to the party which had elected

Mr. Adams said there was one subject upon whice of his feelings, that, under the excitement of attack He then referred, at some length, to the manner in and insult, there would escape from him expression hich attempts had been made to annex Texas to the which were perhaps derogatory to his dignity to say in Jackson's administration, to strengthen the institut the attacks upon him were always of a personal chartion of slavery by the addition of several new slave. acter, and always were, therefore, the most trying. what he knew as a fact, that the Government of the his constituents, where he said, if the friends of slave territory of Texas had been offered to a Mr. Burton, ry could only get rid of him, (Mr. Adams,) nobody of North Carolina, now deceased, by General Jack- else would dare to act as he was doing upon the mat-

ter of petitions. Besides the personal nature of these attacks, h was subjected to the grossest misrepresentations, perthrough Congress, on the evening of the third of version and falsehood, and often without a chance of March, just before the close of Jackson's Administra. replying to these cruel, unjust and calumnious attacks under a rule of the House that no one should speak twice upon the same subject, until every member had during the Administration of Van Buren, to snnex members would rise one after another and attack him, Texas to the Union. At one time, Texas had a Min- without any chance of his reply. Seldom was any ister in Washington for that purpose. He himself had opportunity given him for a defence or a reply, except offered a series of resolutions, to the effect that there exon those occasions when he stood before the House isted no power to make the annexation. They had been arraigned as a culprit. To show the manner in which entered upon the journal, but no action had been had upon them. Should the attempt ever be renewed, he reference to the God of battles, where he had spoken oped they would be called up again and discussed. In of the danger that an appeal would be had to the God the summer of 1841, the attempt was renewed, a part of battles. He read from the speeches both of Mr. of which was the expedition against Santa Fe. He had Caleb Cushing and Mr. Irwin, both of whom had en-

been made by Mexico against the city of Philadelphia vote against the tariff. He was glad the bill had —and, on its failure, there had been found British passed. He rejoiced at the prospect of improvement to the country; but after all he had said, he could not done with them? The fate of Ambrister and Arbuthnot showed what General Jackson would have done ed the distribution of the public lands among the with them.

Mr. Adams then spoke of the apprepriation bill to porary measure of revenue. But, although he was carry out the treaty with the Wyandot Indians. Not- not sorry the bill had become a law, especially since withstanding Tyler's objections to signing a bill con- both Houses, by a decisive vote, had reaffirmed the necting two subjects, he had signed that, into which principle of distribution, yet he could not, after all he had been thrust an appropriation for the expenses of had said, regret that it had not done so by his vote.

Mr. Adams in conclusion referred to the right copy of his address in full.

After the applause that followed the close of Mr. Adams's remarks, the following resolutions were ofprovision of the Constitution, that all appropriations fered by the Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr. and adopted by

Whereas, The Hon. John Quincy Adams has fo Whereas, The Hou. John Muser Adams has for government.

Mr. Adams then referred to his course touching the several Presidential elections. As he had promised, he had never taken any part in any Presidential canvas since he was chosen their Representative. Even in 1840, he had avoided attending any public meeting upon the subject.

Whereas, The Hou. John Muser Adams has for the years been the Representative of this District, agreeably to the late apportionment law of Congress, we deem this a fit occasion for the expression of our feelings and opinions, in relation to the manner in which he has performed the duties of his station. Resolved, That we have always cherished the

conduct this question to a successful issue. Had negone out of the Cabinet, it never would have terminated as it has done.

Mr. Adams nest spoke of the case of the Caroline, and in high terms of the merits of the Remedial Justice Bill, to prevent hereafter the like danger of a civil war, and one with a foreign power, arising from the same cause cause and one with a foreign power, arising from the same cause cause.

wil war, and one with a foreign power, arising from deplored.

Resolved, That the attempt of a few members of Mr. Adams had first felt it an imperative duty to the House of Representatives to censure and degrade

our aged and venerable Representative, for the per-formance of that which he considered his duty, and which was his constitutional right, was a violation of individual privilege. We admire his masterly de-

mee—we congratulate him on his victorious and implete triumph over his assailants.

Resolved, That the assiduous and untiring devom of Mr. Adams to the duties of his station, his fidity to the intertion of Mr. Adams to the duties of his station, his fi-delity to the interests of his constituents, his utter fearles-ness in exposing error, and defending truth, excite emotions not easily expressed; and though we may not all remain his constituents, it is ardently hoped that we, and all our fellow-citizens, may for many years reap the fruit of his long experience, his protound knowledge, and his matchless talents in

the councils of the nation.

The Convention dissolved after the singing the following ode, written for the occasion, by the Rev John Pierpont.

ODE.

Sung by the constituents of John Quincy Adams on his return from Congress, Sept. 17, 1842.

Not from the bloody field, Borne on the battered shield, By foes o'ercome, But, from a sterner fight, In the defence of Right, In the defence of Right, Clothed in a conqueror's might, We hall him home.

Where Slavery's minions cower Before the service power, He bore their ban; He bore their ban;
And, like an aged oak,
That braved the lightning's stroke,
When thunders round it broke,
Stood up, A MAN. Nay-when they stormed aloud,

Came, thick and black, Came, thick and once,
He, single-landed, strove,
And, like Olympian Jove,
With his own thunder, drove
The phalanx back. No leafy wreath we twine.

Of oak or isthman pine,
To grace his brow;
Like his own locks of gray,
Such leaves would fall away,
As will the grateful lay
We weave him now. But Time shall touch the page That tells how Quincy's sag Has dared to live, Save as he touches wine,
Or Shakspeare's glowing line,
Or Raphael's forms divine,
New life to give.

The Slave Case in Northampton

A correspondent at Northampton has sent us the following particulars respecting the recent slave case

in that place. We had an interesting slave case in this town, on Wednesday last. A man by the name of Newcomb, had been journeying about New-England, with a woman whom he claimed as his slave. He formerly resided in Franklin County in this State, but now hails from Louisville Kentucky. He probably selected this woman to accompany him, because the sacred ties of a mother would induce her to remain loyal to the hellish system of slavery, and return to live and sympathise and suffer with a darling child of six years of age her husband having some time since been torn from her, and sent elsewhere. She loved liberty above all earthly blessings, save her child, and therefore had turned a deaf ear to the earnest solicitations of her ab olition friends in Boston and elsewhere, to assert her right to it under the laws of this Commonwealth, until her master, in his perambulations, reached Worces-ter. He had previously told her, that if she left him. he would sell her child on his return to Mississippi but she knew that slavery knew no law, and that he child might share the fate of her husband, and she lose this glorious opportunity of gaining freedom therefore she stepped out of chattleism, and walked into the house of a colored friend by the name of Roberts, who cordially extended to her the right of hospitality. Newcomb, fearing excitement by making an open attempt to regain his victim, came to Northamp ton, and procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Dewey, handed it to a sheriff, who repaired to Worcester, and procured assistance, and waiting till the evening train left for the West, arrested Roberts and the woman just at the time of starting, so that the friends might not have timely notice to counsel and assist; but, thanks to the never-tiring vigilance of abolitionists. William Earl, Wood, Rice and Scott, accompanied by lawyer Myrick, stept into the same car those legal kidnappers, and the whole party arrived in Northampton at midnight. Early the next morning they aroused all that were friendly to liberty, so that when the judge assembled his court in the jury room, it was immediately found necessary to adjourn to the court room above. The complaint was then read, which set forth that Newcomb, the applibelieved that the woman Sarah was enticed from his fatherly protection, and forcibly detained and imprisoned by Roberts, against her will. When called upon, under oath, to sustain the allegation which was denied by Roberts, he said the woman was his slave, was very much attached to his family, left her child at Louisville, was a church member, had always sustained a good character, and promised before leaving home to return with him, did not want her liberty, &c. That he was aware of the laws of this State-before he came here-was willing Sarah should have her liberty if she wanted it-but, being about to return to the South, felt it to be his duty to have her brought before the proper tribunal, where she could speak her mind without restraint-was as much opposed to slavery as any one. The Court then told Sarah, that she was at liberty to speak for herself; to remain here, and be protected in her rights, or return again to slavery. She promptly replied, that she preferred to remain, and the Court declared her free. The robber Newcomb, who is as much opposed to slavery as any one, who filches the unrequited toil of this poor de-

# ings of his own conscience, to the never-dying tor

ments of his own created hell.

spoiled woman, and retains her child as his property,

refused to give her the clothing which belonged to her

when she left his guardianship. Sarah, in company

with her friends, triumphantly returned to Worcester

while her liberty-loving master, having been foiled in

his attempt to take her from her friend, by threats

and promises, and the exercise of those wily arts in

which they have been so thoroughly trained, hoped

to induce her to say that she had been restrained of

her liberty by abolitionists, and desired to return again

to the land of chains and stripes, was left to the goad-

The Salem Gazette, in reply to bro. Wright's statement relative to the exclusion of colored boys from the privileges of the grammar school in that town attempts to screen the town from the odium that justly attaches to it, for it colophobia, by saying that there is no 'law, regulation or usage' of the kind, but insultingly intimates that a want of 'suitable qualifications' is the only bar to the admission of the colored lad. Bro. Wright did not say or intimate that the exclusion was in consequence of legal enactment, but probably referred to the fruits of that prejudice, out of which has grown a 'usage' to that effect, the assertion of the Salem editor to the contrary, notwithstand-

The following is the Gazette's article:

The following is the Gazette's article:

'This Mr. Wright, as we are informed, is a member of the Non-Resistance Society, ready to fight for peace to the last extremity; but, unfortunately, like many of his brethren, while professing his unwillingness to resist, he seems to be always on the watch for an opportunity to altack.

We are not sufficiently ardent in our 'peace principles,' to feel justified in retorting the violent and outrageous language of Mr. Wright upon himself. We do not say that what he states is 'a Lik—a barefaced, wilful lie,'—but we do say that he is entirely incorrect in his statement. There is no law,

tirely incorrect in his statement. There is no law, regulation, or usage, to prevent colored boys from enjoying every advantage of our Latin Grammar School, when they possess the same qualification that are required of white boys for that purpose.

members of the School Committee, and on their au-thority, joined to such personal knowledge as we have, we confidently state that no boy, of suitable qualifications, has been or can be debarred admis-

sion to this school, on account of his complexion.

We therefore renew the claim for our Latin Grammar School, to be 'the first free school in the world, where every person, within certain geographical lim its, and possessing certain requisites of an equal right of admission, free of cost." study, has

Since the above was in type, we have received the following, from a gifted colored citizen of Salem, which we think places the matter in its true light. To the Editor of the Salem Gazette :

Sir-On perusing your comments on the letter of H. C. Wright, headed 'First Free School-a Lie,' and copied from the Liberator of week before last, my surprise, I apprehend, is greater than your own, at the extreme sensitiveness manifested for the free character of the Salem Latin Grammar School; and as a colored citizen of Salem, I hazard the repetition of H. C. W's assertion, that the school referred to has from its commencement, been virtually closed against colored boys, while the prohibition may not have been owing to statuary enactment. I have yet to learn that any law of the town has been passed, prohibiting persons of color purchasing pews on the floor of the North church, or the Episcopal church, or the East church, or the Tabernacle church, or the First Baptist church, or the First Congregational church, or th South church; still, I believe it charitable for me to presume the editor of the Gazette is nevertheless aware, that the potent 'law,' public opinion, does prohibit them as effectually as it does the menagerie of wild beasts, and more effectually than it does the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders of the South, who are by the letter of the law of God and man, pronounced pirates. Nor can my friend the ed unmindful of the fact, that the disgraceful and heartless act of turning the colored children into the street a few years since, from the different town and primary schools in their several districts, is conclusive of the incompatibility of admitting them to the first free Latin Grammar school,' and that their ejection from the several schools to the Liberia set apart by the uncivilized public sentiment of the town, was an act of gross illegality.

Happy, sir, would many an aching heart be, was their no greater obstacle to the admission of colored youth to this and kindred institutions, than the nos session of 'certain requisites of study'; but this always proves a test rather dangerous in its tendency. Finally, for my part, since approved doctrines and principles relating to the civil, political and religious rights of three millions with 'skins not colored like their own,' find no place in the columns of the Salem Gazette, that such eager condescensions is exhibited to expose the errors of his resistant or non-resist. ant friends and advocates; and if the editor of the Gazette will please publish those laws which deny the colored residents of this city, however respectable tickets to the Lyceum lectures, to the commercial and political reading rooms, admission to the East India Museum, and to seats of equal rights in the rail-road cars from Salem to Boston, he will greatly oblige,

Yours, very truly, For truth and justice, Salem, Sept. 17th, 1842.

#### NINTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. ADDRESS.

The undersigned, deeply interested in the anti-sla very cause, and feeling it to be one which will have the warmest support of every good man and woman, have decided to do what they can to condense and make available the good wishes of the community, by holding their Ninth Annual Fair during Christm week, 1842. It is a laborious and costly undertaking to awaken a nation to the knowledge of its perilous condition by renson of slavery. To do it without stir ring up the slaves to bloodshed, without exciting party rage under the name of Philanthropy, and without yielding to apposition ;-to do it by the enuncia tion of sublime truth, and by spreading abroad the knowledge of assured facts; this is the work before us, to which the funds raised by means of the Fair will be devoted. Not a dollar of them will be expended in the labor of making an abolition party of an abolition sect, but in the promulgation among all men of the great forgotten principles of Freedom without which every party and sect in the land are but leading it down to ruin, and without which no man may for a moment flatter himself that he is a patriot or a christian.

The money raised will be expended in publishing and circulating the ablest writings, and in sustaining the most devoted and able persons who are found sac

rificing themselves to this service of Freedom. Millions of people are to be freed, and some will shrink back in alarm at the magnitude of the undertaking. We invite their participation in the work, with the promise of that expansion of soul, in conse quence of their labors, which will enable them to feel that this is but a portion of their work on earth. A few there are who say that the emancipation of the slaves of our country is too small and unsatisfactory a labor to engage their attention. We beg them to re member that it was a work worthy of a God to create men free, and therefore it cannot be beneath the attention of any human being to restore men to free dom. To aid the progress of the human race is the greatest and the worthiest object. To aid it effectually involves the use of a multiplicity of means, which nowever small in themselves, are not, on that account the less necessary. The loftiest soul looks noblest in the discharge of the lowliest duties. To those whom fear drives back and self-interest hinders, we present cause which has power even to make them forget themselves, and to give them courage and nobleness. To those who are spiritless and lifeless for want of some deeply interesting occupation, who are consumed by ennui, and old in heart before their time -to all who are enjoying prosperity, and to all who are suffering affliction, we present this cause as a blessing, a claim and a consolation

There is no class or condition of men or women to whom the call for help in such a cause does not come with commanding energy: and we call on all for aid, in the name of that truth, which has received our bes years as its right.

Maria W. Chapman, Anne W. Weston, Henrietta Sargent, Olivia Bowditch, Caroline F. Williams, Catherine Sargent, M. A. W. Johnson, Helen E. Garrison, Eliza Lee Follen Thankful Southwick, Lavinia Hilton. Anna R. Philbrick, Caroline Weston,

Lydia Maria Child, Emily A. Winslow, Mary G. Chapman, Susan Cabot, Marianne Cabot, Abby Southwick, Mary Young, Mary Willey, Louisa Loring. Louisa Loring, Ann T. Greene Phillips, Hannah Tufts, Mary F. Rogers, Marian A. Fuller, Louisa M. Sewall

Ludia Maria Child.

Pledging ourselves to spare no pains to secure the best place of exhibition and sale the city affords, -to omit no exertion to make the occasion one of en joyment as well as endeavor,-to enlarge our hospi tality to meet the large demands which we hope will be made upon it at the time of the Fair,-to execut carefully all orders, and to work up to the best advantage all gifts of materials,-and, finally, to lose no means nor opportunity of making this Nexte Mas SACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR a most important auxiliary to the cause of Freedom, we solicit the correspondence, co-operation and advice of all individuals and societies that wish its advancement.

The latest designs for all small and elegant ob jects for drawing-rooms supplied to those friends of the cause who are skilled in cabinet and chair work. The newest patterns of all kinds of fancy works and articles of ladies' and children's dress, will be furnish-

We have inquired of some of the most experienced | ed to those who wish, and their aid is in turn solicited to supply such as they possess. Farmers, manufacturers and merchants, who wish to aid the cause by donations of their respective goods and products, will find the Fair an effectual opportunity. Donations of money or materials, and an interchange of suggestion and advice, may be made at 39 Su street, or 4 High-street. Letters and parcels addressed to 25 Cornhill, will be safely forwarded to the

All persons intending to purchase Christmas and New Year's presents, are informed that our agents in Europe have already received such orders

as will ensure a splendid choice for that purpose.

Articles and donations for the annual,—' The Liberty Bell,' (the fourth number of which will be issued the first day of the Fair, in a more beautiful style than the preceding ones) should be addressed to M. W. CHAPMAN, the editor. 39 Summ

From Europe.

Two steamers have arrived from England since our ast,-the Great Western at New-York, and the Acadia at this port. The news is not important, except that of the gratifying character, especially at this time, when thousands of the poor are starving, of the crops being abundant, and safely harvested. We give

Arrival of Her Majesty at Edinburgh.—Her Majesty arrived at Edinburgh on the 1st instant. Immense numbers of people were congregated to welcome the arrival of Her Majesty.

The Royal squadron was met at Eyemouth, about 50 miles below Edinburgh, about 6 o'clock, P. M. Preceded some distance by the Lightning steamer, the Royal George yacht was being towed by the Black Eagle and Sherwater, followed by the Radamanthus and Trinity yacht.

The progress up the Frith was one continual scene.

and Trinity yacht.

The progress up the Frith was one continual scene of splendor; immediately after sunset numerous fires being lighted on the hills and fireworks, discharged at intervals both on the shore, by the Royal yacht, and the numerous vessels accompanying the squadron. Every little boat in every village along the coast seemed to have been put in requisition, and one uni-versal sentiment of joyous exultation pervaded every

The Slave Trade. In a recent speech, Lord The Slave Trade.—In a recent speech, Lord Brougham declared that 'the men who supplied nearly all the capital embarked in this traffic, the men whose ingenuity defeated every attempt to put it down, the men under whose auspices it was now flourishing to an unprecedented extent, were British merchants.' This statement was not denied in Par-

The London Morning Chronicle contradicts the re-port of an attack on Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel.

The lighthouse on the North Quay, at Ayr, had been burned down. Mr. O'Connell has announced, that he shall not again stand for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, intending to devote all his future time to the further-

A servant girl named Jane Cooper, said to be of an indifferent character, committed suicide by precipitating herself from the top of the monument, in London,

The Anti-Slavery Alminac for 1843, by Mrs. Child, is received at the Anti-Slavery Office, and will be sold at the low price of \$4 00 per hundred, and 61-4 cents single, for cash only Will the friends send in their orders liberally and immediately?

The extensive paper mill of Crocker & Vinton, at Fitchburg, we regret to learn, was destroyed by fire on the 15th instant, together with a storehouse nearly full of stock. Loss estimated at \$12,000; insured for \$5500. The Liberator has been printed on paper from this mill for several years past, and we regret the loss its worthy and enterprising proprietors have sustained.

## NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN WEST. ERN NEW-YORK. The remainder of the series will be held in the fol-

lowing order: 15th. Cayuga Co. Ledyard, 4th Tuesday, do. 27th

16th. Seneca Co. Waterloo, 5th Friday, do. 30th. 17th. Cavuga Co. Cato Four Corners, 1st Tuesday, 18th. Oswego Co. Pulaski, 1st Friday, Oct. 7th

19th. Onondaga Co. Syracuse, 2d Tuesday, do. 11th 20th. Cortland Co. Cortland, 2d Friday, do. 14th. 21st. Broome Co. Binghampton, 3d Tuesday, do.

22d. Chenango Co. Oxford, 3d Friday, do. 21st. 23d. Madison Co. Cazenovia, 4th Tuesday, do. 25th. 24th. Oneida Co. Rome, 4th Friday, do. 28th.

MIDDLESEX, AWAKE!

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual meeting at Acton, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, at 2 o'clock, A. M. Anti-slavery societies in the several towns in the county are requested to send large delegations, and all persons who are interested for the welfare of their country, and for the cause of truth and humanity, are invited to be present.

and for the custo of the tobe present.

Mr. Boyle, recently from Ohio, and Mr. Garrison, and other gentlemen from abroad, will be present, and address the meeting.

SAML. C. WHEELER, Secretary. Groton, Sept. 22, 1842.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW. ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society will be held in Boston, on Tuesday, the 18th of October next, and will probably continue in session two or three days. It will undoubtedly be a meeting of great interest, and a large attendance from all parts of the country is earnestly solicited. An enterprise so comprehensive, so bene ficial, so essential to the extirpation of the spirit of violence and war, and to the redemption of the world should command the most ample means, excite the most intense interest, and be cherished by all those who love the human race. who tove the human race.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec. Boston, Sept. 16, 1842.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATIO N 'Knowledge is power.'

"Knowledge is power."

The public are respectfully informed, that arrangements have been made for a valuable course of lectures before the Association during the ensuing season. In order to secure 'the greatest good of the greatest number,' it has been deemed expedient to change the evening, and Monday has been substituted for Tuesday, which arrangement it is hoped will give entire satisfaction to all those who are disposed to say it themselves of an intellectual feast.

avail themselves of an intellectual feast.

The introductory Lecture will be delivered at the Smith School-Room, on Monday evening, October 3d, at 7-12 o'clock, by William Lloyd Garrison. Admit-

at 7-12 o'clock, by William Lloyd Garrison. Admittance free.

Arrangements have been made with a number of distinguished gentlemen, whose names will be duly announced.

Season tickets, 50 cents each—the holders of which will be also admitted to the debates, to take place once a month. Door tickets for an evening, 61-4 cts. Tickets may be obtained from Joel W. Lewis, 70 Cambridge-street; Charles A. Battiste, 5 Sun Courtstreet; W. W. Rich, Lindall-street; Benjamin P. Bassett, 33 Endicott-street; Abner Forbes, Smith School Room; Thomas Cole, Atkinson-street; Emancipator office, 32 Washington-street, at 25 Cornhill, and of the Committee. and of the Committee.

WILLIAM C. NELL BENJAMIN WEEDEN, JOHN T. HILTON, THOMAS JINNINGS, Jr. ALFRED G. HOWARD,

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 15, by Rev. J. C. Beman, Mr. Lewis Gaul to Miss Maria Brown. Same day, by the same, Mr. Francis C. A. Scott to Mrs. Mary J. Clark.

DIED—At the residence of Abner Belcher, in Wrentham, Mass., Sept. 2d, Almira Hawkins, aged 27. She was the unfaltering friend of the oppressed, and her heart always responded to the claims of suffering humanity.

In New-Bedford, Mass., on the 5th inst. Miss Persis E. Whitehead, aged 28 years.

will do this, y HARVY HURD.

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PUBLIS

#### POETRY.

Whene'er a plan for doing good is raised!

He sought the proud to humble-those to whom The conscience-stricken sinner scarce dared lift

He viewed them, and on one grand level placed

And frequent were his prayers, or great his alms,

A supplicating eye. Sinners alike

All classes,-publican and Pharisee,

The outcast leper and the learned scribe.

Whoe'er within his bosom harbored sin,

Was in His sight a sinner, howe'er long

Or constant or devout his worship was,

Or whate'er of external forms or modes

Comprised his semblance of heart piety :-

All was the same. The pure in heart alone

Their's is the spiritual worship, such as God

Himself ordained, from man's machinery

Of tithes and customs countless all exempt.

Such is our God, and such His worship is,

And such doth He require us to bold up

Before a world filled with iniquities,

To Him who is all light and purity;

To show to man the untold blessedness

Can know, and love, and worship the true God.

To point the darkened, doubting child of earth

That springs from deserts even to bless his heart,

A God of love, who would that love should rule

Who, disregarding self, seeks other's good.

Through every portion of the universe; Who, by His own long-suffering, teaches us How to endure the petty ills of life;

By giving light, that we should walk in light,

In all things, and through all things, teach our hearts

That know and love the truth, to preach that truth.

And to avoid all darkness. Thus doth He

To find the one, plain, narrow way of truth.

What though our powers are small-tho

Hath not been given-though but a small part

We comprehend of what hath been revealed-Shall that deter us? Doth our God require

All Christians are Christ's clergy-whosee'er

Whose heavenly purity proclaims its source;

If we can love all creatures God hath made,

Because He made them-whatsoe'er may be

To kindred metal sharpness, thus should we

On human hearts pour forth the light of truth And holy love; and, with an earnest zeal,

And tireless patience, to good works provoke.

What can we do?' Shall we not rather ask,

Press forward, through all trials, to the mark?

And who e'er hesitates to employ that gift,

Heedless of consequences, too, when self

Our nation's guilt, the deep and dee

What shall we do? Each has the gift of speech;

Asserts her precious rights? And shall we then Be silent when the wrongs of the oppressed,

Of those who in God's name profess to teach,

Yet lead astray, and o'er the ignorant minds,

That turn to them as to the source of light,

Of deeper ignorance, and conceal from souls

Panting for knowledge of the one true God, All His most glorious attributes? When such

Forbid it, heaven ! forbid it all who know

And love a God of mercy, truth, and light!

Becomes the theme, say, shall our tongues be mute

And doth not heaven forbid it? Christ hath said,

Let your light shine, that others may perceive]

Your praise abroad, that all the world may see

· Let your light shine, that they who see its ray

The Truth, the Life, the One, Unchanging God.

How much your piety exceedeth theirs?

May glorify thereby your Father's name."

To teach to a benighted world the Way,

As far as mortal power can mind destroy,

And thus to bind him to the very dust,

A State of freemen, proud of liberty-

He bids us love our brother-tho' in chains, Down-trodden, crushed below the very brutes,

Wearing out life to increase another's wealth. A soul denied him, and a mind destroyed,

Is brought the power of Church and State combined

A Church-of what? let the winds echo-what?

Let scoffing fiends reply-they best know how.

Though such we find our brother, yet is he

Our brother-child of our one Father, God.

Here is an object worthy our desires,

Worthy the noblest energies of mind,

works of love-and why? that they may

For wisdom and direction, cust a shroud

This is our work, and shall we longer say,

What is it Lord, that thou wilt have me do?

And with the great apostle's energy,

Their grade, hue, sect, or nation, shall we not

That love make known? and e'en as iron gives

His precepts bath received, His love bath felt,

And speak what he doth know. If we have felt

With zeal and ardency the call obey, Nor wait for leaders in the holy cause

Is called to testify what he hath seen,

The indwelling of that universal love,

More than he gives? Let us, with all our might,

And there he calls for action-calls to all

strength

By His forgiving grace, how to forgive;

By reason's gift, how to investigate;

For the Liberator. WHAT CAN WE DO? What can we do? How oft we hear that cry,

When selfishness projects some mighty scheme MISCELLANY. To heap up earthly wealth, lo! all unite-Aged and young, the sinner and the saint, From the Brandon Telegraph. The politician, layman, and the priest; Revivals. And e'en the infidel 's admitted there,-Let us briefly examine their nature and character. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' What do they produce? Do they save from sinning? Are they not limited rather to what pertains to the consequences of sinning, thus leaving the subjects of them selfish and sinful, in fact and in practice? What do they proceed them gathers to a standard which selfish ones. Their labor, gold or influence to give. Howe'er impracticable it may seem, None take alarm-few look upon that point, And fewer still investigate the Word, And seek therefrom its justice to decide more than gather to a standard which selfish ones have set up? Is not a revival in New-England the same thing as a revival in Virginia or in Georgia? Here, to be cautious or irresolute Would be acting 'gainst one's own interest; same thing as a revival in Virginia or in Georgia?

And is not a revival in Virginia or in Georgia the same thing as a revival in New-England? But do the revivals at the South convert their subjects from robbery, adultery, and piracy? No. Nor do the revivals at the North convert from fellowship and co-operation with the robbers, adulterers and pirates. And the revivals, North and South, as well as East and West, and every where in Christendom, so call-And that, on earth, is sin unpardonable, And strange procedure, unexplainable ! How much more wisdom, skill and energy, Do we exert on unimportant things, The trifles of this momentary life, Than in God's kingdom of eternal truth! Ah! now as ever, wiser, wiser far, and West, and every where in Christendom, so call-Earth's children in their generation are, ed, leave their subjects unconverted from the spirit Than they whose path is marked with heavenly light. of murder. The members of churches are as ready as any others to strangle their fellow-beings to death, and to thrust bayonets through their hearts, and to shoot out their brains. The revivals leave their subjects dishonest, fraudulent, ready to cover up sin, deceitful, oppressive, unfeeling, cruel, revengeful, 'sensual, devilish.' Revivals among men-stealers are reported by the professedly religious papers of the North with the same apparent confidence in their genuineness, as in any others.\* A revival of murder. The members of churches are as ready God calls to all to labor in His cause-To leave the petty cares of earth behind-All love for aught of earth. Why should the soul, That Christ bath ransomed from the world's control, Live longer 'neath its palsying influence? What now is fame, or wealth, or power, or ease Friends, home, affections? All alike are nought, the North with the same apparent connence in their grauineness, as in any others. A revival among the vultures and sharks and hyenas of Texas is set down in the same category with a revival among the inhabitants of the Green Mountains. What does the Bible know of such revivals? Jesus Christ taught a religion that has no need of such reviving. The religion he taught is retrangent and When with the mighty cause to which we're called, Laid in the balance. To redeem the world, Ven all the tribes that on its surface dwell. Our Saviour gave His life, and, leaving earth, No more in visible form to dwell below, Christ taught a religion that has no need of such reviving. The religion he taught is permanent and enduring. It is a constant burning and shining light—an abiding, everlasting spring—an overflowing fountain, that can never be suppressed or exhausted—not dependant on times or seasons, on prosperity or adversity, on life or death. O, how different the fitful, fleeting, ephemeral, transitory things called revivals. They are like the morning cloud and early dew, which pass away. They are Gave us His parting message: 'Preach the word To every creature; and where'er you go, Lo, I am ever present with you there. The world around us, deep in wickedness, Partly unconscious lieth, while the God, Whom they profess to worship, is unknown, Each to himself makes an ideal god, cloud and early dew, which pass away. They are wells without water, and clouds without rain-more According to his views of excellence; And such he worships-as devoutly too, subserving the cause of proselytism and partyism, than of God, holiness or humanity. They do not produce that 'revolution' which the gospel contem-plates. They go on. And still the same sins go on As ever pagan to his idol bowed. But how unlike the God of heaven and earth! He, who in Jesus shows His glory forth, in the church as out of it. The results are not pro As mortal eye can look upon and live. duced which the Christian religion contemplates. What gentleness! what universal love! \* During the seven years I have published the Tel-What pity to the erring and the weak! What sweet persuasives to reclaim the lost ! Yet death to sin, uncompromising, stern. He who would bless his race, must follow Christ, The Lamb of God, yet Judah's Lion too. He sought the poor to bless, on whom proud man Scarce deigned to cast a withering glance of scorn:

egraph, I have not stained it with such an inconsisten-ey. I cannot endorse for the genuineness of the re-ligion which allows fraud, oppression, and man-stealing. And the religion which allows of man-slaying I now consider to be no better than the religion which allows of man-stealing. Both are spurious. They are from beneath, and not from above.

For his deliverance, what shall we do?

First let us place 'our soul in his soul's stead'-

Then with strong faith in God are we prepared

To act-to speak, write, toil, and pray, until

Slavery's last bond is broken, or we die.

Bath, Me.

But when he was reviled, what did he? Did he cord, and when there is scarcely any subjects of agree-windicate his honor?' Did he revile again? No, he 'blessed them, that cursed him,—he prayed for them that despitefully used him.' Do we so? If them that despitefully used him.' Do we so? If them that despitefully used him.' Do we so? If the strike back? No, what they do.' Do we do likewise, when blows are inflicted on us? Alas! no. We flog the striker, if we can, or shoot him, if we are not more afraid of a bullet, than of the public sneer at our cowardof a bullet, than of the public sneer at our cowardice. But seldom do we forgive and bless, in sincerity and truth, the man who has inflicted on us what we count personal dishonor. Yet this is Christianity. We have no right to the name, if we cannot come to this. 'Tis hard, we know full well, to be abused, and calumniated, and wronged in all sorts of ways, and yet feel kindly and deal kindly towards those, who have thus dealt with us. Still this is those, who have thus deart with us. Still this 18 Christianity. It is built on this very platform, that we must not do as we are done by. We must do good to all. And the more grossly we are wronged, the more peculiarly christian are we in doing good to our wrongers. Now if we have not strength or suitely an arm of the people—let him avow some startling thoughts—and where is 'freedom of speech' then? Why, it is taking an airing on a rail, in a new and nicely fitting suit of tar and feathers—or beautified with rotten eggs courage to come up to this height, in pity's name don't let us ridicule those who attempt it! Let us rather pray God to speed them! For if a body of moral men can succeed in returning good for evil, in doing good to those who do them ill, we shall see for once a true christian body. I am not sure we have ever yet seen this. I believe, in all honesty, we must allow our friends, the Quakers, towards whom, on many accounts, we confess we have a good deal of leaning, to have come nearest to this courage to come up to this height, in pity's name good deal of leaning, to have come nearest to this good deal of leaning, to have come nearest to this standard in act. But we are not going to let off our friends, without saying, they use their tongues as nimbly as any. Now, friend Obadiah, thou hast no more the right to call me a scoundrel, or any such hard name, than thou hast to strike me. The tongue may be as hard as the fist. If thou would'st reach the scoundred in less than a century to wait influence. It is always so, and always will be so. Persons who join in mobbing men from principle, would do well to bear these facts in mind. If mob law is brought to bear against the advocates of unpopular doctrines, their rapid speed in less three are not not always will be so. Persons who join in mobbing men from principle, would do well to bear these facts in firm principle. more the right to call me a scoundrel, or any such hard name, than thou hast to strike me. The tongue may be as hard as the fist. If thou would'st reach the highest, thou must receive hard usage with a soft longue, as well as soft blow. On the whole, we pronounce Henry C. Wright, whoever he is, to have given us a little book, that mirrors Christian vividly. God bless him therefor God will bless him, let men say of him what they will. We will conclude by quoting what is not so

'Truth, crushed to earth, revives again. The eternal years of God are hers,-But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.'

## From the Herald of Freedom.

The Hutchinsons Again. The N. Hampshire Rainers, as I called them, in attempting to describe their former singing at a concert here—for, from what I had heard of the famous singers from Switzerland, I could say nothing, in so few words, so descriptive of these Milford musicians. They were here again this week, on their way to Hanover, accompanied by a sister, apparently quite young, who showed by her powers and skill, that she was a legitimate member of this extraordinary and gifted family.

ored of unaffected, natural music, and Y. paper. I am enamored of unaffected, natural music, and am disposed to speak of the performance of these young persons in the highest terms. In singing, they are truly eloquent and overpowering—and on the yiolin, that king of human instruments, two of them realize to me the magic strains and Orphean touches of the famous Paganini, who was Doctorated on the fiddle, and whose playing resembled, it is on the fiddle, and whose playing resembled, it is lor, and with a frank, manly countenance, entered on the fiddle, and whose playing resembled, it is I am ens mal of the size of his violin he seemed to have in Baltimore om. Our young New-Englanders handle They are not carried away with their own perform-They are not carried away with their own performance, so but they remain evident masters of their instruments and themselves, as well as their auditory, his honorable discharge from the naval service of And one of them on the bass viol surpasses all the the United States, dated a few days previous. bass I have ever heard, except his own ocean-voice, tiself on Lynn or Hampton Beach. He sounds as if he were as hollow as the shell of Triton. They are all modest in their singing, pronounce language well, and as though they understood and felt it. There is a flower to a few the research of the research o There is no affectation or grimace about them, or contortion, as some singers display, either by misfor-

tune, if they cannot help it, or from more unfortunate affectation.

The leader of the brothers (the apparent elder of them) sung the Snow Storm of the mother who or them) sung the Snow Storm of the mother who perished on the Green Mountains in a winter night countenance, to go a mile to hunt up a sicepy justice to endorse his papers.

What was the matter? does the reader ask. That had divested herself, with the awful heroism of a sailor was not quite so white as the bronzed ticket mother—he sung it, and played an accompanying seller! mother—he sung it, and played an accompanying dirge at intervals on the violin, with affecting power. He seemed to have a full conception of every part of the scene, and spoke the words like an orator and poet, and like a man, which is saying more. He sung also the Fisher Boy's Song, with great beauty, giving the animating cries and shouts of that picturesque and perilous profession, very happily.—

There is great beauty is these professional cries, a wild, exciting music. I lon't mean the cries of the 'learned professions'—but those higher cries, the husbandman's, as he shouts to his team or his herds on the hills; the sailor's, as he sings in the shrouds, or as he weighs anchor, or shifts the sail in a squall; the cries of the city—even the man who wakes you in the morning with his clear 'olibote' ringing in a still street. But the fisher boy's choruses are wonderfully musical and exciting. And the singer derfully musical and exciting. And the singer Hutchinson gave them with the truth of the sea-side, as the gallant little boatman, awakened by the scream of the gull, springs from his rest, to go forth upon the day-break wave.

#### Northern Servility.

In a recent letter to a prominent politician of New-York city, one of the 'democratic' Congress-men from this State, (whom we presume to be Rich-ard D. Davis,) writes as follows:

'The base dough-faced truckling of our norther men to the South, galls and mortifies me more than I dare express; and if the people of the North could but know the deep and insulting indignity which southern arrogance imposes on the North, they would never send men here to tolerate it; and before I will sanction by my voice and vote that 21st rule, or any other southern assumption over the North, I will break forty Unions into fragments, and rejoice and glory in the act. I am cured, radically cured, of all my predilections for the South—her chivalry and niggery—her humbugs and presumptions—her insolence, selfishness and dominion; and while Lety here. Lethell profess and experience and server is not a self-size and server in the self-size and selfwhile I stay here I shall profess, and proclaim, practise only what may become a northern man, and one that is proud that he is so. I go for the peculiar institutions of the North against the peculiar institutions of the South; and while the South treats the North as she now does, I am against the South and for the North in all cases who South and for the North in all cases whatsoever, and do own no allegiance but to the North, and to her alone. We have yielded too much and too long to the South. It is time, high and full time, for the free States to assert their rights in the Union, and a long to the South. to inflexibly maintain them; and to say to the South that if she does not like the Union on such terms, she has full liberty to leave it when she likes, as i

it she can remain on no other. These are my views—I freely avow them in private and publicly, and if I do speak on this floor this session on any subject that will bear them, I shall avow them in the broadest and boldest manner, let who will like or dislike it. Every body here knows that I hold them—by my votes and conversation, and I shall not hesitate to speak them on any suitathis Congress that I am so vexed and disgusted with this Congress that I care not to speak in it, or even to do any act to show that I belonged to it—God knows I heartily wish I never had.

## The Treaty.

We have seen a letter from the Secretary of State, dated on Saturday evening, ten o'clock, of which the following is a copy:—' Dear Sir: The work is done—30 to 9. Yours, D. W. done-30 to 9.

Yes, 'the work is done.' Matters which have been in dispute, and which at times have threatened serious difficulties, are settled; they can no longer jeopard the peace of the nations. 'The work is done;' two christian nations have agreed to be friends; two nations professing Protestant faith; nations in which the translated Bible is to be found in almost every family, have stipulated to live in a tions in the conditions. 'The work is done;' two christian nations have agreed to be friends; two nations professing Protestant faith; nations in which the translated Bible is to be found in almost every family, have stipulated to live in a tions in which the translated Bible is to be found in almost every family, have stipulated to live in any stand shoulder to shoulder. Two of the greatest commercial nations on the earth have sentled the terms of friendly intercourse with each other. Two kindred nations, speaking the same language, and, we may add, the language of civil and religious liberty, can freely indulge their fraterial feelings towards each other. 'The work is done,' and we have a right to believe, from the fact that the reaty, now when the land is torn with party discord, and when here is scarcely any subjects of agreents to those a subject to fagreents the treaty, now when the land is torn with party discord, and when there is scarcely any subjects of agreents to the subject of agreents to the product of Yes, 'the work is done.' Matters which have tise of Jesus Christ! We call ourselves christians, and we have a right to believe, from the fact that What mean we, except that we do as Christ did? But when he was reviled, what did he? Did he cord, and when there is scarcely any subjects of agree-

The Portland American has the following appropriate remarks on free discussion :-

We hear much said of the ' freedom of speech,' is a doctrine of which we make loud boast curl our lip at the despotism of other countries, that wont allow one to say what he pleases. All this is very well—but how do we carry it out? Why, if one's freedom of speech manifests itself so as to suit ourselves, we up with our hals, and shout with the loudest. Let him, however, run a tilt against our fol--or drummed out of town.

taken a century to accomplish, is effected in less than a decade. 'The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church.'-Nantucket Islander

## Abby Kelley.

Last evening, the house was a perfect iam to hear her, and many persons of both sexes were compelled by the overflowing of the numbers to go away unsatisfied. We stood in the throng listening to her polished periods until nearly ten, when the closeness of the air forced us to retire. When we left, she was still unflagging in her speech, and evidently enthusiastic in her zeal. There was nothing brazer in her demeanor, yet she was confident and self pos sessed. Her appearance is quite prepossessing, and ner manner by no means indeco

her manner by no means indecorous.

Her eloquence, her good looks, her full mellow voice, and her evident sincerity, make the auditory listen with interest, but her words fail to carry conviction with them, and upon the whole it may be questioned if her labors advance the cause she see so solicitous to serve. It is much to be regretted that a lady with such advantages of person and tal-ent, should not have found a more appropriate sphere of action-one better befitting her sex.'-Seneca, N

on the fiddle, and whose playing resembled, it is lor, and with a fram, manly countenance, entered said, in appearance, a struggle with some wild anithe office, and laid down his money for a ticket to 'Have you got your free papers?' said Mr. Stet-

their Cremonas more sensibly and simply than this. tinius, the master of the depot, if that be his proper

'That won't do,' said the ticket seller, in imperiand some low notes I have heard from the Atlantic ous tones, 'you must have a magistrate's certificate,

the Navy at New-107k."

'No matter: you must go and get your pass.'

'But I must be in New-York to night.'

'It's now almost time to start, and what shall I do, if I can't find a magistrate?'

'Why, you can't go to Baltimore, that's all.'

The poor fellow turned away with an indignant countenance, to go a mile to bunt up a sieeny jus-

Sewing Silk -- Northampton Association.

The Hartford Patriot and Eagle, in an article re lating to this Association, which is a community about two and a half miles west of this village, says:

We saw the other day, a splendid specimen of sewing silk, manufactured by the 'Northampton Association of Education and Industry.' This As-Association of Education and Industry. This Association was formed a year or two since, and is based on ordinary partnership rules, except that they go farther and embrace broader ground than is usual. Each member of this Association furnishes a proportion of the common stock—each has a particular department of labor, and each shares in the specific according to the compiler stock and labor. based on ordinary partnership rules, except that they go farther and embrace broader ground than is usual. Each member of this Association furnishes a proportion of the common stock—each has a particular department of labor, and each shares in the profits, according to the capital stock and labor which he furnishes, of which an accurate account is kept. The children are all sent to one school, which is intended to be of the best of its kind, and are all educated alike. The Association has no religious teacher, adopts no religious creed, but meets together every Sunday, and every member is empowered for the capital stock and labor which are all self-capital stock and labor which he furnishes, of which is an accurate account is gentlement and the stock and labor which is intended to be of the best of its kind, and are all educated alike. The Association has no religious teacher, adopts no religious creed, but meets together at 9, at Springfield at 11 3-4, A. M., at Pittsfield 31-4P. M., at Chatham 4 3-4, and at Albany 6 P. M. Fare through, \$5.00. teacher, adopts no religious creed, but meets together every Sanday, and every member is empowered to instruct in religious things, as his gifts and inclination may prompt. They have bought five hundred acres of valuable land, on which is a splendid silk factory, erected by Samuel Whitmarsh, together with a saw mill, &c. We understand that the plan works well thus far, and the Association bids fair to flour-

The silk shown us was a package worth four hundred dollars, and was altogether the most splendid specimen of American excellence in reeling, spin-ning and dyeing silk that we have ever seen.

Mobs.—We understand that the dwelling house of Elder John Chaney, of South Berwick, Maine, was attacked by a band of ruffians on Wednesday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock. Brother Chaney had been attending the Rockingham quarterly meeting in this place during the day, and returned home after the close of the evening meeting. He had just concluded his evening devotions, and was standing close by one of his windows when the attack was made. Two large stones were thrown into the window with great force, carrying away a part of the sash—the stones passed on each side of him, but did not hit him. A number of brickbats were also thrown into the windows of the chamber occupied by his daughters. There is little doubt that this outrage was instigated, if not committed, by some of the rumdaughters. There is little doubt that this ourings was instigated, if not committed, by some of the rumsellers of that place, who have been greatly enraged against bro. Chaney for some time, on account of his successful labors in the temperance cause. They have accused him of ruining their business. One of them, we learn, has several times threatened to take thein, we tend that the people of South Berwick will not suffer this attack upon a peaceful citizen of their hitherto quiet town to pass unnoticed.—Dover

Murders on the Mississippi .- There are several Murders on the Mississippi. There are several islands in the Mississippi river, between the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, which have been long noted as harbors for the most desperate villains which infest the Southern country. These secondrels are ever ready to perpetrate any crime, the most revolting to humanity; and but a few years since there were but for the next was heady sought, to lay up for the night. to humanity; and but a few years since there were but few fiat-boat-men hardy enough to lay up for the night at one of these haunts of banditti. Not unfrequently has it happened, that boats loaded with produce have been decoyed to the shore, their crews murdered, and the boats sunk to prevent detection. The Anwann, on her passage up from New-Orleans, observed, as she passed Montgomery Point, four dead bodies floating by. They were evidently murdered, as large and ghastly wounds were seen upon their bodies—they were so offensive that they were not taken up. These men were doubtless the victims of the scoundrels upon one of these islands.—St. Louis Bulletin.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS. The following table exhibits the number of continental troops and militia furnished by the several States in nine years, from

	Continentals.	Militia.	Total.
New-Hampshire,	17,496	2,693	19,589
Massachusetts,	68,007	16,155	84,162
Rhode-Island,	5,908	4,284	10,192
Connecticut,	31,039	7,782	41,821
New-York,	17,341	3,314	20,655
Pennsylvania,	25,608	7,357	32,965
New-Jersey,	10,836	7,055	16,791
Delaware,	2,319	376	4,695
Mary land,	12,912	4,127	17,039
Virginia,	26,668	5,620	32,288
North Carolina,	7,263		7,263
South Carolina,	6,417		6,417
Georgia,	2,679		2,679

Cotton Crop.—The annual statement of the Shipping List makes the crop for last year 1,465,249.

Exported to England, 935,631 bales.

France, 939,129 "

Other places, 51,522 "

Home consumption 267,850 "

War against Dogs .- Mr. Fardon, with his assist-War against Dogs.—Mr. Fardon, with his assist-ants, have, since early in June, been engaged in the destruction of dogs. Prior to the 25th June they had put to death 665; from that to the 16th July, 469; and thence to the 10th inst. inclusive, 1133 have been killed, making 2267 that have been destroyed since the warfare commenced. The number of dogs does not appear to be sensibly diminished, owing to the fact that thousands that were shut up or out of the city have been let loses to the great approaches of the

have been let loose, to the great annoyance of the G. W. Dixon, the Pedestrian .- The Philadelphia G. W. Dixon, the Pedestrian.—The Philadelphia Ledger states, that this individual performed the feat of walking and standing on a platform at the Assembly Room, corner of 10th and Chesnut streets, from Tuesday evening, 10th inst. night and day, until Friday noon, 9th instant, a period of 78 hours. His time expired on Thursday evening, being 60 hours. But with the view of testing physical endurance, he undertook to walk on 18 hours longer.

Sundays to 7 AM.

Loss of Officers in the Florida War.—It is said that 3 Lt. Coloneis, 4 Majors, 17 Captains, 11 First and 19 Second Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 5 Assistant do, thave been killed by the enemy, or have died from disease in Florida, since the commencement of the

The St. John Herald says it was so dark in that town on Saturday morning last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, that the fowls went to roost, the lovers of light called for candles, and the disciples of Miller considered his prediction of the approaching end of the world verified.

THE New York steamboat train will leave Work steamboat train will leave Work steamboat train will leave Work will be a considered his prediction of the approaching end of the world verified.

African Church .- The Banner and Pioneer states, that there is an African church at Lexington, Ky, with more than one thousand communicants. Of the pastor it says, ' He does more to suppress vice than all the police of the city.' And yet, probably, this pastor and most of the members of his church, are ar-ticles of merchandise!

A Crime .- Its Punishment .- We understand that a enominee Indian, near Twin Rivers, in a drunken dic, last week, killed his wife and brother-in-law.

When he became sober, and saw what he had done, he wrapped himself up in his blanket, and laid down beside his wife. While in this situation, his wife's brother came up and blew his brains out.—Milwaukie The Montreal Herald of a late date gives a very distressing account of the condition of the emigrants in that place. A great portion of them are wandering about the streets, penniless, houseless, and without the possibility of procuring food.

Horrid Murder.—A man by the name of Harris, living in Walton Co. Ga. cut the throat of his wife and mother a few days ago. After several attempts to capture him, he was shot down by the brother of his wife, while in the act of firing at his pursuers.

Execution.—James Rice was executed last week, at Bedford, (Pa.) for the murder of James M'Burney. He solemnly asserted his innocence at the moment he

was swung off. A London paper states that a son of the great William Cobbett has been an inmate of the Flect-street prison for two years.

Dreadful Shipwreck .- Accounts from Montevideo state that a French ship from Bayonne had been wrecked at Castilhos on the 16th June, and two hundred persons perished.

A black man was crushed to death in the Norwich depot of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, while hurrying to open the doors to admit the train. The ship Congress, Captain Farnham, from Turks sland, for New-York, with 23,000 bushels salt, was

wrecked lately on cape Hatteras, and seven of the hands on board perished. A Paris letter states that the cost of the work dor

at Vincennes, in order to make the fort at that place sufficiently strong, will be more than 10,000,000 Multum in Parco .- The amount of Treasury note

utstanding on the 1st inst., it is officially stated, wa 48,771,999 99. The aid to rebuild Hamburg amounted, at the last

dates, to 3,750,000 banco. During the thunder storm in the commune of Mic Bordeaux, the electric fluid fell on a quantity of cat-tle, and killed 100 of them, and the two keepers.

#### TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

WESTERN RAILROAD. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, 1842, pa trains and daily, (Sundays excepted,) Boston at 612 AM, and 31-4 PM, for Albany at 61-2 A. M., and 420 P. M.; for Springfield at 61-4 A. M. and 11-2 P. M. for

The morning train from Albany arrives at Chatham 7 3-4, at Pittsfield 9 1-4, A. M., at Springfield 12 M. and Boston 6 1-2 P. M.

The evening train from Albany to Boston arrive at Chatham at 5 3-4, PM, at Springfield 9 3-4 PM.—
leaves Springfield at 6 1-4 AM. and arrives at Boston 12 M.

ton 12 M.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill,—Stages
leave S, ringfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via
Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c.
Passengers leaving Boston at 314 P. M., may this line.

GEORGE BLISS, President. this line.

Human rights restored. BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TO COMMENCE SEPT. 1, 1842. Raston and New York U. S. Muil train via Stonington THE United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily. Sundays excepted at 4 c'clock B. A daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the ar-rival of Mail from New-York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.3-4
A. M. and 3.1-4 P. M.
Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bedford and Warn training Links

ford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 3 4 AM. and 3 PM.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, and way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-2 AM., and 21-2 PM. Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M.

DEDHAM BRANCH RAILROAD. The trainsr atdaily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leave Boston at 8 1-2 AM, 12 1-2 M. 3 1-4 and 6 1 2

M. Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 5 1-4 PM. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4, Leave Lowell at 7, A. M., 11, A. M.; 2 and 5 3-4,

P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop for way passengers at the usual stations. CHARLES S. STORROW,

Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company IF Human rights not invaded.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows,

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Andover, Haverhill, Excter, Newmarket and Do Leave Dover at 5 and 101-2 o'clock, A. M., and

4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston, Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Lowell to the stations on this read, by the trains which eave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to Lowell and Nashua, by all the trains from Dover.

The Depot in Boston is on Lowell street, and pas-sengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of convevance. Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-

Hampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and Dover. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent. TAn odious distinction on account of color, and a

bullying propensity to carry it out. EASTERN RAILROAD. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Aug. 18th, Trains leave as follows: Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 12 M, 5 PM. Boston for Salem, 7, 8 3-4, 12 M, 3 1-2, 5, 7 PM. Salem to Marblehead, 7 3-4, 9 1-2, AM. 1, 2 1-2,

Salem to Boston, 7 1-4, 9, 11, AM. 2 1-2, 5 1-2, 6 Marblehead to Salem, 7, 8 3-4, 10 1-2 AM. 2, 3,

Sundays to Portsmouth at 12 M.—from Portsmouth.

JOHN KINSMAN.

TNo unwarrantable distinctions.

THE New York steamboat train will leave Work cester every day, (Sandays excepted,) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, ex cept Sundays.

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 F. M.
The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't.

Railroads. P Equally free to all.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows:

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4 Leave Nashua at 61-4 and 101-4 A. M., and 11-4 and 5 P. M.

Leave Lowell at 8 1-4 A M., 12 1-4, 3 1-4 and 7 P. M., or immediately on the arrival of the cars from All baggage at the risk of the owners.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.

Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and

correct information obtained respecting any of the Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich, Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt. daily, by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, through in one day, and Albany and Saratoga second day. Albany and Saratoga second day.

ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sur L days, as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.

The first and last trains connect with the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Norwich

Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and e second and last trains connect with the West ern and Norwich Railroads.

NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NOR-WICH,
will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, (Sun days excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester,

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6
A. M.; Boston at I.P. M. A. M.; Boston at I. F. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.

WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent.

Ladies in the Country WILL find it for their advantage

Combs for alteration or en DAN'S, No. 2 Milk street, second ington street, where they will find patterns from which to choose, a

To Anti-Slavery Mechanics, Merchank de. THE subscriber offers his services

The subscriber ones his services to a mechanics, merchanics, &c. in the city, to furnish them with colored hoys as a It is hoped that Abolitionisis will direct tion to the importance of aiding that claude debarred from those privileges so freely hers.

None but those of good qualifications will be

Apply to WILLIAM C. NELL, 25 Com GENTEEL BOARDING For Respectable Colored Seamer HENRY FOREMAN,

No. 157 ANN. STREET, BOSTON RESPECTFULLY informs his seafaring by A and the public, that his old stand is cond the Temperance system, where he will use exercions to retain that share of the public p so liberally bestowed.

### BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such seamen as may visit Boston, that he has op-excellent Boarding House for their accomm excellent Boarding House for their accommodes on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Courks, (first house below the Bethel Church,) and sail, happy to receive their patronage. No pairs also spared on his part to make their situation pleasants satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in seasoned with good order and the principles of mendal terms of the ARLES A. BATTISTINO. 5. Sun Courk Street p. Boston, June 8, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

FOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION. A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES Containing a clear exposition of their pine ples and practices.

By ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. S Lond., Mem. Acad., N. S. Philad., 8. Ph. N. Gem. Hanov., Mulii, &c., &c., &c. Blustrated with One Thousand Two Header and Forty-One Engravings.

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